



BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1935.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health
1932-33.

BATLEY.

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To the Right Hon. Sir H. Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health,
and the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Batley.

This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1492 (England), issued by the Ministry of Health, 18th October, 1935:—

General Statistics, 1935.

Area of Borough in Acres	3,227
Civil Population (Registrar-General's Estimate)	33,610
Population at Census of 1931 (Males 16,047, Females 18,526)	34,573
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	9,801
Total Private Families at Census (1931)	9,833
Population living more than two persons per room (Census, 1931)	14%
Number of inhabited houses, 1935 (according to Rate-books)	10,425
Average number of persons per house	3.2
Density of population, per acre	10.4
Number of Births (Males 244, Females 197)	441
Illegitimate Births (Males 6, Females 4)	10
Birth-Rate per 1,000 living	13.1
Number of Still Births Registered	24
Illegitimate Birth-Rate per 1,000 births registered	22.7
Number of Deaths, including Residents, who died away from Batley (Males 229, Females 225)	454
Net Death-Rate per 1,000 living	13.5
Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	49.9
Illegitimate Death-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	2.3
Tuberculosis Death-Rate (all forms), per 1,000	0.39
Phthisis Death-Rate per 1,000	0.33
Zymotic Death-Rate per 1,000	0.24
Respiratory Diseases Death-Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	1.4
Cancer Death-Rate per 1,000	1.9
Cases of Infectious Disease notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis)	167
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	10
Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	8
Number of Inquests	29
Rateable Value	£148,737
Rate of Id. in the £ produces Estimated £553 approx.	
Rainfall in inches	31.70
Number of Wet Days	191
Parliamentary Voters	23,891
Local Government Voters	17,744
Poor Law Relief Distributed	£11,080 6s. 6d.
Primary Vaccinations, exclusive of Smallpox Contacts	59
Exemption Certificates Granted	329
Dried Milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	1,189 lbs. Cost £76 7s. 3d.
Infants Born during 1935, fed wholly or partially from Public Funds	21 or 4.8%

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA.—The area of the borough is 3,227 acres.

POPULATION.—At the 1931 Census the population of Batley proved to be 34,573. The Registrar-General estimates the population of Batley at the middle of 1935 to be 33,610.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1935) according to Rate Books was 10,425.

Rateable Value	£148,737
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SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE ... Estimated £553 (approx.).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—These have been described in previous annual reports.

The following extracts from the local Press are of interest:—

JANUARY, 1936.

The mills of the Heavy Woollen District have resumed at full pressure after their short Christmas holiday break—limited in most instances to a couple of days—and there is no evidence of any lessening of the brisk business done in the last two months of 1935. A considerable amount of cloth is being made for the Canadian and North American market, very largely for women's wear. Evidence of the improved conditions is provided by the fact that firms engaged in the manufacture of these cloths are not only those specialising in the North American trade.

FEBRUARY, 1936.

“ We have plenty of work and can run for a long time as hard as we can go,” said a local woollen manufacturer yesterday to a “ News ” representative who asked: “ What is happening during the ‘ between seasons ’ period?”

**Borough of Batley.—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1935 and Previous Years.**

Yearly Average	Estimated Population.	NETT BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate. per 1,000
10 years 1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
10 years 1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
10 years 1921-30	35,765	624	17.3	48	76.5	482	13.4
Year							
1931	34,890	509	14.6	31	60.9	465	13.3
1932	34,550	465	13.4	27	58.06	494	14.3
1933	34,040	447	13.1	26	55.9	503	14.8
1934	33,890	453	13.4	20	44.2	436	12.9
1935	33,610	441	13.1	22	49.9	454	13.5
England & Wales ...	...	...	14.7	...	57	...	11.7
121 County Bor- oughs and Great Towns including London }	...	...	14.8	...	62	...	11.8
140 Smaller Towns	...	...	15.1	...	55	...	11.4
LONDON	...	...	13.1	...	58	...	11.3

PROVISIONAL FIGURES 1935.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births—Legitimate	431	238	193	
Illegitimate	10	6	4	Birth Rate 13.1
Stillbirths	24	17	7	Rate per 1,000 total births 51.6
Deaths	454	229	225	Death Rate 13.5
				Rate per 1,000 total births.
Deaths from puerperal causes:—				
Puerperal sepsis			Nil.	
Other puerperal causes			1	2.2
Total			1	2.2
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births				49.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				48.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 (illegitimate live births)				100.0
Deaths from measles (all ages)				2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)				Nil.

There has been excessive mortality during the year from Diphtheria, which was the cause of five deaths.

BIRTHS.—The Registrar-General reports the registration—which is distinct from notification—of 441 Births in Batley during 1935. There were 24 still births registered in addition to the live births.

The nett birth-rate for Batley is 13.1 per thousand of population for the year 1935.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—Doctors notified 50, midwives 392, and other persons 51 births, a total of 493 during 1935. Of these 29 were still births.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—This is 49.9 per thousand of the births registered, which is a remarkably low figure for such an industrial area as Batley.

GENERAL DEATH RATE is 13.5 per thousand of the population.

A comparison with other years may be made by referring to the Table on the preceding page, which gives the vital statistics for 1935 and previous years since 1901.

Causes of Death in Batley for the year 1935.

1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers —	19. Bronchitis 25
2. Measles 2	20. Pneumonia (all forms) ... 19
3. Scarlet Fever 1	21. Other respiratory diseases 4
4. Whooping Cough —	22. Peptic Ulcer 4
5. Diphtheria 5	23. Diarrhœa, etc., under 2 years) —
6. Influenza 4	24. Appendicitis 2
7. Encephalitis lethargica ... —	25. Cirrhosis of liver —
8. Cerebro-spinal fever 1	26. Other diseases of liver, etc. 3
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system 11	27. Other digestive diseases... 6
10. Other tuberculous diseases 2	28. Acute & chronic nephritis 15
11. Syphilis —	29. Puerperal sepsis —
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ... 1	30. Other puerperal causes ... 1
13. Cancer, malignant disease 65	31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. 13
14. Diabetes 5	32. Senility 13
15. Cerebral hemorrhage, etc. 37	33. Suicide 3
16. Heart diseases 136	34. Other violence 13
17. Aneurysm —	35. Other defined diseases ... 30
18. Other circulatory diseases 33	36. Causes ill-defined or unknown —

Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):—

Smallpox —	Polioencephalitis —
Poliomyelitis —	

Causes of sickness or invalidity specially noteworthy in the area during the year have been Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, which are referred to later. There does not appear to have been any condition of occupation or environment which has a prejudicial effect on health apart from the local housing conditions and overcrowding. There is no evidence, statistical or otherwise, so far as I am aware, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Year.	Total Maternal Deaths in Batley.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	
		Batley.	England & Wales.
1928.	2	3.5	5.39
1929.	2	3.5	5.59
1930.	3	5.6	5.36
1931.	1	1.8	5.32
1932.	6	11.9	5.15
1933.	2	4.5	5.69
1934.	5	10.2	5.61
1935.	1	2.2	3.93

Too much attention must not be given to these figures because in dealing with small populations a wrong inference may be drawn.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I. Detailed information as to the Health Services was given in the Annual Reports for 1930 and 1931. No alterations or developments have taken place during 1935.

(i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent Maternity Home	G. H. Pearce, M.D. (Durh.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), Barrister at Law (Inner Temple).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, M. and C.W. (part time)	Gwendolen Buckle, M.B., B.S. (Durh.).
School Oculist and Hon. Ophth. Surgeon Maternity Home (part time)	Randal Herley, B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).
Dental Surgeon to Ante-Natal Clinic (part-time)	G. C. Grundy, L.D.S., L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

(b) OTHERS.

School Dentist (part time)	Sybil M. Harrison, L.D.S.
Veterinary Inspector (part time)	Geo. Whitehead, M.R.C.V.S.
Public Analyst (part time)	F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	Harold Hornby, M.R.S.I., † ‡ ¶
District Sanitary Inspectors	{ R. O. Black, † ‡ ¶ W. L. Thompson, † ‡ *
Superintendent Health Visitor, Superintendent School Nurse, Administrative Matron of Maternity Home	H. Evans, § +
Health Visitors and School Nurses	{ E. Farthing, § + O K. Tayler, § + O M. E. Milburn, § + O M. P. Jones, § + O
Chief Clerk	H. Ling.
Clerk	K. Lister.
Clerk	L. Allatt, × =
Maternity Home—	{ Staff Nurse ... I. A. Walton, § + Nurse Midwife M. Bird, + Midwife ... E. Fry, + Midwife ... P. M. Mason, § +

† Holds Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Holds Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute.

¶ Holds Certificate for Smoke Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute.

§ Holds Certificate for three years' general training, State Registered Nurse.

O Holds Certificate for Health Visitors, Royal Sanitary Institute, approved by Ministry of Health.

+ Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

× Holds Northern Universities' School Leaving Certificate.

* Holds Certificate for Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, Royal Sanitary Institute.

= Holds Northern Universities' Matriculation Certificate.

(ii) (a) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**—There has been no change in the existing arrangements. Facilities are provided at the County Council Laboratories, Wakefield, for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens. The figures for the year 1935 are:—Bloods for Widal Reaction, 6; Sputa for Tuberculosis, 38; Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ, 509; Urines for Tuberculosis and General Examination, 18. Samples of Water for Bacteriological Examination, 8; Samples of Milk for Tuberculosis, 14; Samples of Milk for Bacterial Content, 13; Miscellaneous, 48; a total of 654.

(b) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—There has been no change in the arrangements previously described, which are adequate for the requirements of the district. Superintendent Horne, of the local Ambulance Brigade, has continued during the year, and for many years previously, his much appreciated services on behalf of the Association and the town generally. All the good things said about him in the past still prevail.

(c) **NURSING IN THE HOME.**—There have been no changes in the arrangements for general nursing in the Home.

(d) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

Name.	Address.	Sessions.	Authority Providing.
Ante Natal Clinic	Maternity Home	Monday, 1.30—3.30.	Bailey Corporation
Infant Welfare Centre	Town Mission Hall	Tuesday, 2—4.	Ditto
Ditto	Wesleyan Sunday Sch., Batley Carr	Wednesday, 2.15—3.45	Ditto
Minor Ailments Clinic	School Clinic, Bk Cambridge St.	Daily, 9 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.	Ditto
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Ditto	Wednesday, 10.30—12 noon.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	Ditto	When required, 2—5.	Ditto
Dental Clinic	Ditto	Mon., Tues., Wed 9—12, 2—5. Alternate Saturdays, 9—12.	Ditto
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Branch House, Batley.	Thursdays, 2—4 and 6—8.	West Riding County Council
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Monday, 3. Thursday, 6.30.	Ditto.

(e) **HOSPITALS.**—There were no changes during the year in the hospital services, public or voluntary, whether within or without the area, which are used by the inhabitants of the area.

The Maternity Home, provided by the Town Council, has been previously described.

During 1935 there were 200 bookings; 196 patients admitted, of whom 12 resided outside the Borough; 189 confinements, including 12 patients who resided outside Batley; and 189 infants born.

9.6 per cent. of the Batley patients confined in the Maternity Home were living in lodgings.

The Housing Conditions of 2,165 patients, residents of Batley, who were confined in the Batley Maternity Home from opening in October, 1922, to December 31st, 1935, were as follows:—

Type of House				Total number of rooms in house						Occupants of House												Circumstances of Patient		
B. to B.	Single	Through	One Room	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or over	Living in own House	Living in own House with Lodgers	Living in Lodgings	
1043	460	637	25	32	836	651	339	248	59	114	636	564	372	197	129	73	33	23	12	12	1633	54	478	
82	46	49	—	—	72	56	29	15	5	50	58	33	26	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	157	3	17	

In 1925 it was arranged that it be brought to the notice of all patients that the cost to the Corporation is much greater than the amount paid by individual patients, and each is invited to make such a donation when leaving the Home as their financial circumstances may warrant. The amount contributed up to December 31st, 1935, was £150 0s. 6d., of which £9 9s. 0d. was given during 1935. On no occasion has any donation been made by patients residing outside Batley.

During 1935, the attendances of Batley residents at the Venereal Diseases Clinics were:—

Leeds Infirmary—4 males and 4 females.

Dewsbury Infirmary—27 males and 5 females.

Without doubt there would be others who obtained treatment in other ways and from other sources, legal and illegal.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, 1925 to 1935.

	Yearly average. 1925-29.	Yearly average. 1930-34.	Year. 1935.
Individual patients attending Clinic	211	248	250
Patients found normal	62	58	36
Patients found suffering from one or more defects	149	190	214
Total number of attendances at Clinic	636	718	704

DEFECTS CLASSIFIED.

Respiratory System, including Tuberculosis	26	32	66
Circulatory System, excluding Varicose Veins	35	43	76
Digestive System, excluding defective teeth and constipation	9	29	42
Urinary System	13	12	12
Small or deformed pelvis	10	13	26
Gynæcological defects, including venereal disease	11	9	7
Deformities of breasts	4	5	8
Varicose Veins	42	29	25
Constipation	28	35	32
Placenta Prævia	0.2	Nil.	Nil.
Teeth	47	60	56
Miscellaneous	17	23	26
Anæmia and Debility	12	40	35
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	Nil.	0.6	Nil.
Communications to practitioners respecting patients	64	25	29
Communications to midwives respecting patients	0.2	1.2	Nil.

TABLETS GIVEN TO PATIENTS :—Ostelin, 2,238 ; Adexolin, 1,437 ; and Ferrous Sulphate, 1,400.

Forty patients have been referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic for treatment by the Dental Surgeon, Dr. G. C. Grundy, L.D.S.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES, 1935.

CENTRE.	No. of mothers on register	Expectant Mothers	Mothers with Infants		New admissions		Average attendance per mother
			Under 12 mths.	Between 1 and 5 yrs.	Under 12 mths.	Between 1 and 5 yrs.	
TOWN MISSION	517	34	1,959	931	219	35	5.6
BATLEY CARR	242	20	977	625	65	13	6.6

RECORD OF INFANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED AT CENTRES DURING RECENT YEARS.

Yearly Average.	New Cases Seen.	ALL CASES.		Not wholly satisfactory.
		Infants under 6 months.	Older Children.	
1926-30	211	358	325	322
Year.				
1931	230	526	598	415
1932	222	497	480	231
1933	226	490	553	193
1934	265	438	581	173
1935	280	374	481	179

Table showing number of deaths amongst infants (under 12 months) who attended, or did not attend, a Welfare Centre. (Deaths under 4 weeks are not including for feeding or attendance.

Years	Infant Deaths.		Attended Centre.	Not Attended Centre.	Breast Fed.	Artificially Fed.
	Number.	Died in first month.				
1921-34 (inclusive)	585	319	114	152	138	128
Year 1935	22	13	2	7	4	5

Of the 22 infant deaths in Batley during 1935 thirteen were due to premature birth and congenital debility.

Public Health Department,
Batley,
Jan. 8th, 1936.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

The work at the Ante-Natal Clinic during the past year calls for some little comment. The analysis of the work done is given in the adjoining table.

One of the most important problems in Ante-Natal work is still very much in evidence—namely that of wrong feeding. There is still too great a tendency on the part of the expectant mother to live on meals which are bought ready cooked from the shop, instead of cooking fresh foodstuffs for herself. Consequently there is still a great deal of alimentary unhealthiness to combat. The younger mothers are very often the worst offenders in this respect. This, I think, can be partly explained by the fact that so often they go on working until very near the confinement, in order to help towards the payment of house and furniture. Working until such a late date, on an inadequate diet, is one of the most important causes of the tired, anæmic mother that we so often see, and is one of the things we endeavour to discourage.

Though there are still some cases of deformed pelvis, these are not so severe in type as in past years, as in many cases the mothers have had normal deliveries, and in only one or two cases has operative interference been necessary.

The Free Dental Scheme for expectant mothers has given most gratifying results. Mothers who, during previous pregnancies, suffered from extensive caries, have benefited markedly in general health after the removal of septic teeth which were previously such a source of potential danger to them.

During the past year we have, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, supplied Adexolin, Iron and Ostelin Tablets where necessary. The results have amply justified the expense.

In those cases where prospective mothers need maternity belts, and are unable to pay for them, they have been supplied free, through the kindness of the Voluntary Committee of Lady Helpers.

At the Town Mission Infant Welfare Clinic it is still noticeable that the babies do well during their first year, when their diet is practically entirely one of milk. It is during the second year that their condition falls off. This can only be ascribed to the unwillingness of the mother to realise the necessity of a

really varied diet. This again is all part of the habit of many mothers of buying ready-cooked food. It cannot be too often emphasised that every child under five years of age needs at least one pint of milk daily.

The standard of children's clothing is much improved on other years. Many mothers show increased ability to knit themselves the necessary woollen garments for their babies.

It is also pleasing to note that young mothers with their first babies, who have attended the Ante-Natal Clinic, come down to the Infant Welfare Clinic at their first opportunity, and show real willingness to carry out advice given at the Centre.

I have found very pleasant co-operation between the members of both staffs with myself.

Yours obediently,

G. BUCKLE, M.B., B.S.

BATLEY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS' SECTION.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1935.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Cash 31.12.34—			Stamps and Stationery ...	6	6
In Bank	£6	3 10	Biscuits, Buns, Tea and		
In Co-op. Soc. ...	£8	9 10	Sugar	9	10 7
In hand	£1	7 4	Milk	18	0
		16 1 0	Gifts	2	8
Batley Centre—			Belts, etc.	1	10 6
Teas	£6	9 0	BALANCE, 31.12.35—		
Garments	17	6	In Bank	£8	19 10
		7 6 6	In Co-op. Soc. ...	£9	11 1
Batley Carr Centre—Teas	3	12 11	In hand	£1	0 3
Proceeds of Garden Party	3	17 9		19	11 2
Co-operative Dividends ...	16	0			
Co-operative Interest ...		5 3			
	£31	19 5		£31	19 5

(Signed) (Mrs.) EVA THOMPSON, Hon. Secretary.
(Mrs.) HILDA GRAYSON, Hon. Treasurer.

January, 1936.

3. (i) **MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES** are as described previously. During 1935 an arrangement was made between the Corporation and the Batley Hospital under which cases of Puerperal Sepsis or Puerperal Pyrexia may be admitted for treatment.

(ii) **INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN** (apart from Poor Law) is not provided.

(iii) **HEALTH VISITORS.**

The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five years are as previously.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(a) To expectant mothers	First Visits	182
	Total visits	691
(b) To children under		
1 year of age	First visits	449
	Total visits	6,040
(c) To children between the		
ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	6,102

In addition to the foregoing the Health Visitors have made visits to cases of :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Pneumonia	30
Tuberculosis	125
Still Births	22
Miscellaneous	696
	<hr/>
	879

The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacity as School Nurses, which were 3,628. The grand total, therefore, of visits by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during 1935 was 17,340.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

- (i) By children under 1 year of age 2,926
- (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 1,556

Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 284
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 48

Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year, were :—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 222
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 692

• A plan for the erection of a new building to be devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work, including a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, was before the Ministry of Health at the close of 1934. After various negotiations, an agreement between the Ministry and the Corporation was reached with regard to the actual plans submitted, and the building is now in course of erection. It is anticipated it will be completed during the spring or early summer.

(iv) **INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.**

- (a) Number of persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year ... 2
- (b) Number of children on the Register :—
 - (i) At the end of the year 3
 - (ii) Who died during the year None.
 - (iii) On whom inquests were held during the year None.
- (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :—
 - (i) Health Visitors 5
 - (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors None.
 - (iii) Male None.

No proceedings were taken during the year, no sanctions were necessary, neither were any orders sought under Sec. 67 of the Act of 1932.

(v) **ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**—This matter was still under consideration by the Committee at the year end. Particulars are given in previous annual reports. No final decision had been reached.

It is urgently necessary that arrangements be made for the personal treatment by an Orthopædic Surgeon of orthopædic cases. A special report on this was made by the Medical Officer ten years ago, and from time to time since. Personal treatment by an Aural Surgeon of aural cases is also an urgent necessity.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY.—Particulars are given in previous annual reports. The supply is satisfactory in (a) quality, and (b) quantity.

Reports upon chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples are given below :—

Hustlergate Laboratories,
Bradford,

March 14th, 1935.

ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON 2 SAMPLES OF WATER from

Batley (Mr. W. H. Duckworth). Received March 13th, 1935.

Description :—	No. 1	No. 2.
Appearance :—		
Grains per gallon :—		
Total Solid Matters	5.00	8.00
Chlorine (combined) ... ..	.50	.80
Nitrites	None.	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	Trace.	Trace.
Free Ammonia ... ..	.0028	.0042
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.0021	.0028
Lead	None.	None.
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	2.6	3.7
Temporary Hardness		
Permanent Hardness		
	p.H. 6.5	8.0

These are both organically pure, soft waters, No. 1 indeed being exceptionally soft, owing to the comparative absence of lime and magnesia in solution. This feature should be watched in regard to the possibility of plumbo-solvency under certain conditions. The preliminary bacteriological test in both cases is satisfactory, so that we have every confidence in recommending both supplies as safe and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

Note by Mr. W. H. Duckworth.

No. 1 Sample taken from Water Engineer's Office tap (upstairs), which was sealed from 9-30 p.m., 11th March, to 7-30 a.m., 12th March.

No. 2 Sample taken from Gas Engineer's house in Soothill Lane (kitchen tap), which was sealed from 10-0 p.m., 11th March, to 8-0 a.m., 12th March.

Hustlergate Laboratories,
Bradford,

June 18th, 1935.

ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON 2 SAMPLES OF WATER from
The Borough of Batley (Mr. W. H. Duckworth).

Received June 14th, 1935.

Description:—	No. 1.	No. 2.
Appearance:—Bright and clear.	...	
Grains per gallon:—		
Total Solid Matters	8.00	8.00
Chlorine (combined) ... ..	.60	.60
Nitrites	None.	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	None.	None.
Free Ammonia	None.	.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.0035	.0035
Lead	None.	None.
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	2.8	2.8
Temporary Hardness (Clark's Scale)		
Permanent Hardness (Clark's Scale)		
	p.H. 6.6	7.2

As far as the chemical examination is concerned these waters are almost identical, organically pure, and very soft. They show no signs of even bygone infiltrated and oxidised drainage.

As the preliminary bacteriological test is also satisfactory, we have confidence in passing the supplies as safe and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

No. 1.—Water from Brownhill Reservoir taken from Waterworks Office Tap after standing from 8-30 p.m. on the 13th inst. to 6-30 a.m. on the 14th inst. (10 hours).

No. 2.—Water from Halifax taken from 3, High Street, Hanging Heaton.

Hustlergate Laboratories,
Bradford,
September 18th, 1935.

ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON 2 SAMPLES OF WATER from
The Borough of Batley (Mr. Duckworth).

Received September 13th, 1935.

Description:—Nos. 1 and 2.

Appearance:—Both bright and clear, with slight deposit in No. 1.

Grains per gallon:—	No. 1.	No. 2.
Total Solid Matters	4.00	4.50
Chlorine (combined) ... ..	.40	.50
Nitrites	None.	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	None.	Trace.
Free Ammonia ... ..	.0014	None.
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.0028	.0007
Lead	None.	None.
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	2.5	2.0
Temporary Hardness (Clark's Scale)		
Permanent Hardness (Clark's Scale)	p.H.	6.8
		8.0

Both these waters are organically pure, and safe for drinking purposes.

The preliminary bacteriological test is also satisfactory in each case.

They are both so very soft, owing to the comparative absence of lime and magnesia salts, that the possibility of plumbo-solvency under certain circumstances should be borne in mind. There is however, no lead in the present samples.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

No. 1.—Taken from tap in Engineers' Offices (Lavatory) after standing in lead pipe 15 hours.

No. 2.—Taken from kitchen tap at "Freidan," Laithe Croft Road, off Soothill Lane, Batley.

Hustlergate Laboratories,

Bradford,

December 14th, 1935.

ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON 2 SAMPLES OF WATER from
Batley Corporation (The Water Engineer, Batley).

Received December 9th, 1935.

Grains per Gallon :	No. 1.	No. 2.
Total Solid Matters	7.0	6.0
Chlorine (combined) ... ..	.5	.5
Nitrites	None.	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	None.	None.
Free Ammonia ... ..	.0014	.0007
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.0014	.0014
Lead	None.	None.
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	1.8	1.6
Temporary Hardness (Clark's Scale)		
Permanent Hardness (Clark's Scale)		
	p.H. 6.2	6.8

Both these waters are of good organic purity, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE. /

Note by H. P. Joyce.

No. 1.—Taken from Office Tap at Woodwell, after standing 10 hours in lead pipes.

No. 2.—Taken direct from kitchen tap at "Quarry Cottage," Hanging Heaton (Halifax water).

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL,
WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF :—

Water collected from tap on kitchen sink, "Dunromin," Soothill Lane, Batley (direct from main), received on the 8th March, 1935.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C = 20 per c.c. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C = 20 per c.c. of water.

Presumptive B. coli.

None in 100 c.c. of water.

The above examination shows no evidence of pollution.

(Signed) P. L. SUTHERLAND.

12th March, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL,
WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF :—

Water collected from Cellar Tap in Medical Officer's Dept., Market Place, Batley, received on the 8th March, 1935.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C . = 88 per c.c. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C . = 28 per c.c. of water.

Presumptive B. coli.

None in 100 c.c. of water.

The above examination shows no evidence of pollution.

(Signed) P. L. SUTHERLAND.

12th March, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL,
WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF :—

Water collected from Manor Farm, Soothill Lane, Batley,
received on the 12th June, 1935.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C.=20 per c.c. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C.=192 per c.c. of water.

Presumptive B. coli.

None in 100 c.c. of water.

The examination shows that this water is satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

(Signed) P. L. SUTHERLAND.

15th June, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL,
WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF :—

Water collected from Office Tap (direct from main), Water Dept., Woodwell, Batley, received on the 12th June, 1935.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C.=20 per c.c. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C.=240 per c.c. of water.

Presumptive B. coli.

None in 100 c.c. of water.

The examination shows that this water is satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

(Signed) P. L. SUTHERLAND.

15th June, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL,
WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF:—

Water collected from 26a, Warwick Road, Batley, direct from Main, received on the 11th September, 1935.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C.=60 per m.l. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C.=220 per m.l. of water.

Presumptive B. coli.

1 per 100 m.l. of water.

The examination shows that this water may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

(Signed) P. L. SUTHERLAND.

17th September, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL,
WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF:—

Water collected from Fox and Hounds Inn, Hanging Heaton, Batley, received on the 11th September, 1935.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C.=240 per m.l. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C.=276 per m.l. of water.

Presumptive B. coli.

1 per 100 m.l. of water.

The examination shows that this water may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

(Signed) P. L. SUTHERLAND.

17th September, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL,
WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF:—

Water collected from Water Dept., Batley, Office tap (direct from main), received on the 9th December, 1935.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C.=3 per m.l. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C.=38 per m.l. of water.

Presumptive B. coli.

None in 100 m.l. of water.

The examination shows that this water is satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

(Signed) P. L. SUTHERLAND.

13th December, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL,
WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF:—

Water collected from "Quarry Cottage," Kirkgate, Hanging Heaton, Batley (direct from main), received on the 9th December, 1935.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C.=9,120 per m.l. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C.=32,000 per m.l. of water.

Presumptive B. coli.

1 per 100 m.l. of water.

The examination shows that this water may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory provided that an investigation of the conditions of the source has shown that these are satisfactory.

(Signed) P. L. SUTHERLAND.

13th December, 1935.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Borough Surveyor (Mr. H. L. Hall) has kindly supplied the following information:—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

“The ordinary maintenance in connection with the cleaning of Contact Beds, Sludge Lagoons, Detritus Tanks, etc., has been carried out, and the Mechanical Grab mentioned in last year’s Report has been provided and fixed, which has resulted in the periodical cleansing of the Detritus Tanks at much more frequent intervals, all of which tend to make the Works more efficient.”

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board is the authority which exercises supervision over the Batley beck. It is polluted by dye water, trade waste, etc. During heavy rain storms it occasionally overflows its banks, causing considerable flooding of houses and streets. The latter has engaged the attention of the Corporation for several years and is still under consideration.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1935.

Water Closets	8,457
Trough and Automatic Water Closets	198
Trough and Automatic Water Closets converted into proper water closets	Nil.
Blocks of Trough Water Closets	19
Blocks of Trough Water Closets converted into proper water closets	Nil.
Blocks of Trough Water Closets abolished	1
Pail Closets	10
Pail Closets converted into proper water closets	Nil.
Privy Middens	6
Privy Middens converted into proper water closets	10
Privy Middens abolished	2
Additional Water Closets provided for old property	27
Additional Water Closets provided for new property	200

As regards the trough and automatic water closets referred to by the table above, the policy of the Public Health Department is to secure their conversion to wash-down pedestal water closets on the grounds that (a) they are obsolete according to modern standards, and (b) the trough-closets are a source of unnecessary expense to the rates in that a large proportion of one Corporation employee’s time is occupied in flushing them.

The difficulty in securing the general conversion of these unsatisfactory types of closets is of a legal nature, for so long as the appliance is maintained in workable order, it cannot be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Furthermore, when defects arise, it would appear to be the owner's right to repair them rather than carry out conversion to proper water closets.

Neither does Section 39 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, assist, because the particular types of trough and automatic water closets concerned have provision for the flushing of the receptacles by means of a fresh water supply and, therefore, at least technically, fulfil the definition of "water closet" laid down by that Section.

The few pail closets and privy middens shown in the table are all at properties situate on the outskirts of the Borough, and where there is not a sewer within a hundred feet of the site.

The foregoing remarks will make clear why the numbers of trough and automatic water closets, pail closets and privy middens shown in the above table year after year only appear to be reduced slowly. It might also be remarked that any present falling short of the sanitary standard represented by the general provision of modern pedestal W.C.'s is, in Batley, largely due to the "progress" made more than a quarter of a century ago, when hundreds of insanitary privies were converted to trough and automatic water closets, then looked upon as one of the high attainments of sanitary engineering, but to-day as obsolete.

(ii) **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**—This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby).

The arrangements for the collection of house and trade refuse during 1935 were similar to those in force during 1933 and 1934, whereby the work was performed in three wards, West, Soothill, and North, by private contract. The remaining ward, East, was dealt with by direct labour.

The table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1935, of which a copy is appended to this section, shows that the net cost of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse was £3,883 for the year, as against £4,214 for the previous year, thus resulting in a saving of £331. This gives a net cost per thousand

of population of approximately £85 for collection, as against £87 for the previous year, and £30 for disposal, as against £36 for the previous year, which are very low figures compared with similar Boroughs.

The following table gives particulars of the contracts as they stood on the 31st December, 1935—

Contract No.	Ward	No. of houses and premises	Estimated Annual Yield, Tons	Period of Contract		Annual Costs.		
				Commencement	Termination	1935	1934	Increase
1	West	2,550	2,310	6/4/35	5/4/38	£618	£600	£18
2	Soothill	1,342	1,209	11/7/35	10/7/38	£364	£338	£26
3	North	3,270	2,961	4/1/35	3/1/38	£806	£754	£52
Totals		7,162	6,480	..	..	£1,788	£1,692	£96

Out of a total annual refuse yield for the Borough of 8,857 tons, 6,480 tons were, therefore, collected by private contract, thus leaving only 2,377 tons to be dealt with by direct labour.

It will also be noted from the table that for 1935 the contracts cost £96 more than in the previous year. The reasons for this increase may be looked for in three factors, viz. :—

- (a) The very low cost of the previous contracts.
- (b) Increased number of premises to be dealt with by the erection of new buildings.
- (c) Changes in the character of the refuse which year by year appears to become increasingly bulky for corresponding weights, thus requiring more handling and transport.

It would appear that the tendency for the cost of refuse collection to rise will still continue in Batley, because a stationary or falling population is "spreading itself out" into a greater number of houses, thus not only producing more refuse per unit of population, but also increasing the number of points at which that refuse must be collected, consequently making additional demands upon handling and transport.

Controlled tipping continued to be the primary means of refuse disposal in the Borough during the year, the Destructor Works only being used to burn by natural draught relatively small quantities of putrefactive matter unsuitable for tipping, slaughterhouse garbage, diseased meat, etc.

The controlled tips used during the year were at Roche Colliery, Howden Clough, Dewsbury Gate Road, and Grange Road.

Howden Clough Tip, which was begun in February, 1934, was extended during the year by a supplementary agreement with the Wilton Estate, by which an added area of land for tipping was secured without any increase of rent in consideration of the Corporation providing at their own expense certain water supplies for cattle. This tip should, therefore, meet the needs of North Ward for several years.

Roche Colliery Tip was kept in reserve during the winter months as facilities for the disposal of refuse from East and West Wards were available elsewhere. As the owner of this site desires possession, that is, as soon as the plot has been levelled and topsoiled, it is anticipated that the tip will only be available for refuse disposal until the end of 1936, by which time it will be necessary to secure alternative arrangements for the disposal of refuse from East and West Wards.

The latter remarks apply equally to Grange Road Tip, which also will be filled to capacity by the end of 1936, thus necessitating alternative arrangements for the disposal of refuse from Soothill Ward.

As regards Dewsbury Gate Road Tip, this was a low-lying plot of land belonging to the Corporation, and which has been elevated by the tipping of refuse preparatory to laying out as a playing field.

From a refuse disposal standpoint this tip has for two winters been of the greatest service to East and West Wards, whilst the method of elevating the plot by the tipping of refuse has afforded an economical means of preliminary development as a playing field. It is expected that this tip will be filled to capacity by the end of February, 1936.

All the Corporation's Refuse Tips are operated on fully controlled principles, and, provided that suitable lands are available as and when required, there appears to be no reason why this economical method of disposal should not be continued.

As regards the important question of covering material, a generous supply of which is indispensable to the success of controlled tipping, experience at Roche Colliery has proved that the material from colliery spoil heaps can be used with success. As there is a plentiful supply of this material in Batley, controlled tipping would

still recommend itself as the most economical method of refuse disposal even if it became necessary to provide covering material for sites where none is available, because the difference in cost between that method and incineration is not less than 4s. per ton, being approximately 2s. 3d. for controlled tipping as against 6s. 3d. per ton for incineration.

The weights of refuse stated in this report, though estimated, may be accepted as correct, as they are based upon a yield of 14.32 cwt. per thousand of population per day, a figure which was reached by the weighing of over 90 per cent. of all loads of refuse collected in Batley during the years 1930 and 1931.

The number of occupied houses in the Borough is 10,425, and the number of houses and premises from which refuse was collected not less than 11,861.

The staff and forms of transport engaged in collection and disposal respectively at the end of the year were as follows:—

Collection:—

(a) By Private Contract:

Mechanical Vehicles	4 Regular.	1 Part time.
Men (including drivers)	9 Regular.	3 Part time.

(b) By Direct Labour:

Mechanical vehicles	1 Regular.	.....
Horses and Carts	1 Regular.	1 Part time.
Men (including drivers and one working foreman) ...	5 Regular.	2 Part time.

Disposal:—

By Direct Labour:

Tipmen (including one part- time foreman)	6 Regular.	2 Part time.
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The following is a statement of the manner in which the refuse was disposed of during 1935:—

(a) Incineration:—	Tons.
Burned at the Destructor Works	300

(b) Controlled Tipping:—

Tipped at Howden Clough Tip	2,861
Tipped at Roche Colliery Tip	2,100
Tipped at Grange Road Tip	1,209
Tipped at Dewsbury Gate Road Tip	2,327

(c) Tipped at farms for manurial purposes	60
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Total	8,857
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TABLE B.
AUTHORITY.—BOROUGH OF BATLEY.
CLEANSING SERVICE.
House and Trade Refuse.

Table Showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

(1)	Particulars. (2)	I. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		II. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
		Included. (3)	Excluded. (4)	Included (5)	Excluded (6)	Included (7)	Excluded (8)
	Revenue Account.						
A	Gross Expenditure ...	£2915	£2915	£1073	£925	£3988	£3840
B	Gross Income	£ 41	£ 41	£ 64	£ 64	£ 105	£ 105
C	Net cost	£2874	£2874	£1009	£861	£3883	£3735
	Unit Costs.						
D	Gross Expenditure per ton	s. d. 6/7	s. d. 6/7	s. d. 2/5½	s. d. 2/1½	s. d. 9/0½	s. d. 8/8½
E	Gross Income per ton	1	1	1½	1¾	2¾	2¾
F	Net cost per ton ...	6/6	6/6	2/3½	1/11½	8/9½	8/5½
G	Net cost per 1,000 population	£84.16.0½	£84.16 0¾	£29.15.5¾	£25.8.1¼	£114.11.6½	£110.4.2
H	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£242.6.1½	£242.6.1½	£85.1.4¾	£72.11.9¾	£327.7.6¼	£314.17.11¼
	Rate Pounding.						
J	Net cost, equivalent rate in the £	d. 5.20	d. 5.20	d. 1.82	d. 1.55	d. 7.02	d. 6.75
K	Percentage of J to total rates in the £	2.89%	2.89%	1.01%	.86%	3.9%	3.75%

1. Total Refuse collected (in tons) (Estimated) 8,857 tons.
2. Population; Midsummer, 1934 33,890
3. Area (Statute acres) 3,277 acres.
4. Weight—(in cwt.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) 14.32 cwt.
5. Number of houses and premises 11,861
6. Rateable Value £148,737
7. Product of a penny rate £553 5s. 11d.
8. Total rates in the £ 15/-
- 9 Method of Collection—

	No. of Vehicles.	Percentage of refuse collected.
Horse vehicles	1	9%
Mechanical vehicles	5	91%
Container system (combination of mechanical and horse vehicles Nil.		—

10. Method of Disposal—

Crude Tipping	Nil.
Controlled tipping (i.e., on lines of Ministry's pre-cautions for tipping)	97%
Incineration	3%
Separation and Incineration	Nil.
Pulverisation	Nil.
Barging to sea	Nil.
Other methods (specify)	Nil.

11. Average length of haul to point of disposal 1½ miles.

12. Number of employees, other than clerical:—

	Collection.	Disposal.
Foremen	1 (Working)	1 (Working).
Others	13	5

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 19
OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS' ORDER, 1926.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT: YEAR 1935.

Details.	Primary.		Re-inspections.
	Day.	Evening.	
Total number of inspections and re-inspections made			15,637
Housing (Consolidated) Regs.	240	—	1144
Shops Act, 1934	10	—	2
Re sanitary defects	1334	—	3912
Infectious Diseases	188	5	45
Verminous and dirty houses	332	—	72
Overcrowding	164	—	136
Re water supply	40	—	2
Common Lodging Houses	5	—	—
Factories	15	—	6
Workshops	41	—	3
Workplaces	22	—	—
Bakehouses	34	—	4
Drains inspected	253	—	97
Drains tested	150	—	—
Smoke Observations	190	—	—
Factories (Smoke Nuisance)	21	—	1
Offensive Trades	9	—	7
Stables	28	—	11
Swine, fowls and other animals	29	1	9
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1	—	—
Schools	6	—	2
Tips and plots of waste ground	77	—	6
Sewers, etc.	23	—	1
Rat infested premises	78	—	14
Miscellaneous Visits	1058	13	1
Slaughterhouses	940	16	—
Meat Shops	164	20	—
Provision and other food shops	52	—	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	145	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	27	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops	59	—	—
Cowsheds	144	—	—
Markets	33	5	—
Samples of Food and Drugs, etc.	91	—	—
Totals	6003	60	5475

NOTE.—The above figures are exclusive of 4,099 working class houses visited by enumerators for purposes of the Overcrowding Survey.

Informal Notices served	1454
Informal Notices complied with	944
Statutory Notices served	407
Statutory Notices complied with	366
Number of complaints received	270

(iv) **SHOPS.**

During the year 25 retail shops were dealt with under Section 10, Shops Act, 1934.

The defects calling for attention related to lighting, ventilation, sanitary accommodation, maintenance repairs, and general cleanliness.

In addition to various requirements asked for verbally, 18 written notices were served, and all complied with.

The number of retail shops, as compared with the size and population of the Borough, is below the average, due, no doubt, to the fact that the shopping centres of the larger neighbouring towns are readily available to the public of Batley.

A very large majority of the retail shops in Batley employ, if any, not more than one or two assistants.

(v) **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

The general position in relation to smoke abatement was stated at length in the Annual Reports for 1928 to 1934.

The number of observations taken was 190, as against 133 for the previous year. Engineers and firemen were interviewed on 22 occasions and 20 notices were forwarded to offending firms.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS, 1935.

Chimney.	Number of Observations	Total mins. Observations.	Av. mins. of dense black smoke calculated upon obser- vations taken.	Av. mins. of dense black smoke calculated upon obser- vations taken.
Albion Oil Works	4	120	.06	.19
Alexandra Mill	3	90	Nil.	1.33
Anchor Mill	1	30	.25	.50
Batley Corporation—				
Gas Works	1	30	Nil.	4.00
Electricity Works	7	210	Nil.	Nil.
Public Baths	5	150	Nil.	.10
Batley Co-op. Slaughter				
House	4	120	Nil.	.125
Bankfoot Foundry Co., Ltd.	3	90	Nil.	1.80
Brights Mill	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Blakeridge Mill	7	210	Nil.	.11
Bottoms Mill—Low Chimney	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Tall Chimney	6	180	Nil.	.25
Branch Road Mill	6	180	.08	.60
Brookroyd Mill	7	210	.14	1.00
Carlinghow Mill	4	120	Nil.	Nil.
Carr Top Mill	3	90	.33	.50

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS, 1935 (Continued).

Chimney.	Number of Observations	Total mins. Observations.	Av. mins. of dense black smoke calculated upon obser- tions taken.	Av. mins. of dense other than black smoke calculated upon obser- tions taken.
Chapel Fold Mill	4	120	2.81	3.19
Cheapside Mill	2	60	Nil.	.125
Clerk Green Mill	1	30	Nil.	1.25
Dale Street Mill	7	210	.29	2.90
Dewsbury & District Laundry	5	150	Nil.	.90
Dewsbury P. Industrial Soc. —Slaughter House	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Dock Ing Mill	7	210	.86	.39
Foxson's Mill, Staincliffe ...	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Greenhill Mill	3	90	Nil.	Nil.
Healey Lane Mill (S. Sykes)	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Hick Well Mill	3	90	Nil.	.83
Highfield Mill	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Ings Mill	3	90	Nil.	Nil.
Lady Ann Mill	3	90	Nil.	4.91
Little Orme Mill	7	210	.36	1.43
Livingstone Mill	6	180	Nil.	2.08
New Ing Mill	6	180	.04	2.14
Old Mill	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Park Lane Mill	6	180	.25	1.08
Printworks	6	180	.41	8.80
Providence Mill, Smithies Moor Lane	3	90	Nil.	Nil.
Queen Street Mill	1	30	Nil.	Nil.
Ridings Mill	3	90	Nil.	Nil.
Springfield Mill	3	90	Nil.	1.00
Savile Mill—Brick Chimney	2	60	Nil.	Nil.
Staincliffe Institution	1	30	Nil.	1.00
Spafeld Mill, Batley Carr ...	3	9	1.00	.50
Spring Mill, Staincliffe	2	60	Nil.	1.25
Spring Mill, (Carlinghow L.)	5	150	Nil.	.40
Staincliffe Low Mill	1	30	Nil.	1.50
Textile Machinery Works ...	3	90	Nil.	.17
Victoria Mill, Batley Carr ...	7	210	.21	4.53
Victoria Mill, Carlinghow...	4	120	.375	.75
Victoria Oil Works	3	90	Nil.	Nil.
Warwick Road Brickworks	3	90	Nil.	.33
Wheatcroft Mill	2	60	Nil.	6.25
Total	190			

(vi) **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**—There were no samples of bath water taken during the year for bacteriological examination. Improvements and alterations in the filtration plant have now been completed, and it is anticipated the bath water will comply with modern standards of bacterial purity provided the apparatus is efficiently worked, and there is no gross overcrowding by bathers.

The following recommendations by the Senior Sanitary Inspector were receiving attention at the end of the year :—

2nd Class Bath.

Footbaths unsatisfactory and in need of modernisation. Males' W.C. is of obsolete " wash-out " type, not provided with a proper door and screen, and without means of permanent external ventilation.

1st Class Bath.

Footbath unsatisfactory and in need of modernisation. W.C. is of obsolete " wash-out " type, and without means of permanent external ventilation.

Turkish Bath—Cooling Room.

W.C. is of obsolete " wash-out " type, not separated from the cooling room by an intervening ventilated space, and without means of permanent external ventilation.

Slipper Baths.

W.C. without means of permanent external ventilation. The baths are of an obsolete glazed earthenware pattern, certain of them being fractured and re-inforced with iron bands.

Manager's House.

Defective stone sink with untrapped lead waste pipe discharging in an unsatisfactory manner into valley gutter over slipper baths.

General Observations.

In addition to the other disadvantages indicated, there is reason to believe that a considerable degree of pollution is unnecessarily transmitted to the plunge baths through (a) absence of proper urinal accommodation for males, (b) inadequacy of W.C. accommodation both for males and females, and (c) inadequacy of footbaths, etc., for ablution of bathers before entering the plunge bath.

4. SCHOOLS.

A separate report, being the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer, is made to the Town Council through its Education Committee. Reference may be made to these reports which ceased to be part of the Annual Health Report in 1926 at the request of the Education Committee,

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1935 FOR THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY ON
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP
ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.**

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	21	3	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	82	18	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	22	14	—
Total	125	35	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND
IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of Cleanliness	12	9	—	—
Want of Ventilation	5	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	3	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation {	8	8	—	—
	9	8	—	—
	—	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	—	—	—	—
Total	37	31	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

SECTION D.—HOUSING STATISTICS.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Health the several heads have been read as a whole before the form was filled up, **and care has been taken to avoid duplication**; for example, a defective house remedied twice during the year has been counted once only.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1574
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3148
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	240
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	360
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	130
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	*1341

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	*1719
--	-------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil.

B— Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	142
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil.

C—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	30
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	14
D—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	31
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.
* The excess of defective houses rendered fit over defective houses found is due to a number of informal repair notices brought forward from 1934 being complied with in 1935.	

GENERAL REPORT UPON HOUSING ACTIVITIES IN THE BOROUGH.

(By the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H. Hornby.)

The special efforts directed towards dealing with the most insanitary dwelling-houses in the Borough, which policy was referred to in the Annual Reports for 1932, 1933 and 1934, were continued during the year under review, so far as the inadequate staff of the Public Health Department would permit.

The procedure followed was that laid down by the Housing Acts, 1925 to 1935, and falls under three main headings, viz. :—

- (a) Clearance Areas under Part I of the Housing Act, 1930.
- (b) Individual Unfit Houses under Secs. 19 to 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.
- and (c) The Overcrowding Survey under Part I of the Housing Act, 1935.

(a) Clearance Areas.

The Borough of Batley (Ward's Hill) Clearance Area, 1934.

Following the progress made with this Area previous to 1935, and which is fully described on pages 35 and 36 of the Annual Report for 1934, it is only necessary here to report upon the final stages carried through to secure vacation, re-housing, and demolition. Of the nine occupied houses, eight of the displaced families were re-housed by the Corporation at the Purlwell House Estate, the remaining family having previously secured alternative accommodation.

In view of the verminous condition of the houses of the eight families re-housed by the Corporation, special measures of disinfection of their goods were carried out in the course of the transfer, as were also the goods of other families re-housed from individual unfit houses.

Fumigation with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas as previously used in connection with The Albert Square (No. 1) Clearance Area, 1933, was not adopted on this occasion for two reasons:—

(a) The process as previously carried out here with improvised apparatus by a private contractor, though effective, did not appear to possess that high degree of safety, having regard to the extremely poisonous nature of the fumigant used, as to warrant full approval.

and (b) A method whereby furniture was taken over, disinfested, and delivered to a new house by the Corporation without calling for any special effort on the part of the families concerned was lacking, in that a valuable opportunity was lost of teaching the individual occupier how to eradicate vermin by ordinary methods of cleanliness.

Each family to be re-housed was therefore given a pamphlet containing instructions as follows:—

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TENANTS REMOVING INTO CORPORATION HOUSES FROM HOUSES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO CONTAIN BUGS.

In view of the danger of bugs or their eggs being carried by your furniture into your new Corporation house, you are urged to study these instructions and carry them out with thoroughness and care.

The following facts about the bug will help you to realise how easy it is for bugs and their eggs to be carried in furniture to new houses, and shew why all household goods should be treated and made scrupulously clean before removal to a new house takes place:—

(a) The bug is a parasite which hides, lives, and breeds in the crevices about beds, bedding, furniture, and the structures of houses (chiefly bedrooms).

- (b) It lives on human blood by emerging from its hiding place at night and piercing the skin and sucking blood of people whilst sleeping in their beds. NOTE: One feed of blood is sufficient sustenance for several weeks, hence bugs are very tenacious of life.
- (c) One female bug lays 200 eggs in the crevices of beds, furniture, etc., during a single breeding season.
- (d) The young can run about and attack people immediately after emergence from the egg.

Bugs are, therefore, both hardy and prolific, and work carried out to clear them must be very well done.

Having received official notice that you are to be granted the tenancy of a Corporation house, start straight away to make your goods proof against bugs and other vermin.

To assist you in doing this, the Corporation will issue a free supply of soap, "Izal" disinfectant, and paraffin, which you may obtain on application to the Public Health Department, Market Place, Batley, at 9 a.m. any week-day on presentation of a ticket issued to you for the purpose by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Everything in connection with your goods should be rendered scrupulously clean according to the following methods:—

Blankets, sheets, curtains and other washable materials should be thoroughly washed in the usual way, and articles which can without damage be boiled in the washing copper should be so treated.

Beds.—These should be taken to pieces and thoroughly scrubbed with soap and hot water to which "Izal" has been added. After drying, rub over with paraffin, which must be well worked into the joints, ends of spring mattresses and other crevices.

Pictures.—These should be taken to pieces, the paper backs pulled off, and destroyed, and after a thorough cleansing with soap and water and treatment with paraffin as for beds, put together again and provided with new paper backs.

Chests of drawers, tables and wooden furniture.—These should be thoroughly cleansed and treated as for beds, taking particular care, when dry, to work paraffin into the internal and external joints and crevices.

Upholstered furniture.—This should be beaten and cleansed in the open air and woodwork treated as for beds. The upholstery itself will be sprayed by a Corporation employee on the day of removal.

Warning is given that paraffin is inflammable and must be kept away from fire, gas lights, etc. The best method is to treat the furniture in the open air.

On the day of removal the Corporation will remove and steam disinfect all bedding and bed-clothing in use, and afterwards deliver it to the new Corporation house into which the removal is taking place.

Warning is given that the key for the new house will only be handed over to the tenant by the Corporation, after their Sanitary Inspector is satisfied by inspection on the morning of the day of removal, that all furniture and goods to be taken there are clean and free from vermin.

The tenant is strongly advised to leave behind any useless lumber, together with any other articles he wishes to discard, and these will be removed and disposed of free of charge by the Corporation.

Finally, as bugs cannot arise in new houses unless the tenants take them there, and that they also cannot survive in the presence of thorough cleanliness, the Corporation urges you to give proper effect to the aforementioned instructions, which are all directed towards securing your own personal health and comfort.

H. HORNBY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Medical Officer's Department,
Market Place, Batley.

The results of this simple method of requiring occupants to help themselves has, so far, been encouraging, and in only one instance out of thirty families re-housed since the system started has a minor re-infestation occurred, and this was quickly rectified. By giving out the instructions at least a fortnight before the new houses were ready for occupation, and laying emphasis upon the condition that the keys would not be handed over until all goods were clean and free from vermin, occupants to be re-housed were put in the position of having to tackle the problem of dirt and vermin with vigour, and thus not only produce satisfactory results, but, incidentally, acquire a valuable lesson in the first principles of hygiene.

As an extra precaution all bedding was steam disinfected and, wherever the infestation was known to be serious, the goods after cleansing by the occupier were thoroughly sprayed with "Zaldecide."

Of the nine occupied houses and six uninhabited derelict houses comprising the Area, all were demolished during 1935.

THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY (FEARNSIDES' AND HEATON'S YARDS) CLEARANCE AREA, 1935.

This Area, consisting of fourteen dwelling houses of the worst back-to-back type, was officially represented by the Medical Officer of Health on the 18th October, 1933, and in accordance with their Five-years Slum Clearance Programme, the Town Council on the 1st May, 1935, declared the Area to be a Clearance Area and made a Clearance Order.

Arising out of the application by the Corporation to the Minister of Health for confirmation of the Order, the Owners lodged objections, and the Minister directed that a local public inquiry be held.

A few days previous to the inquiry, the Owners withdrew their objections, and the Order was subsequently confirmed by an Order of the Minister of Health dated the 20th September, 1935, and designated the Batley (Fearnside's' and Heaton's Yards) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935.

The following are the houses concerned:—

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Fearnside's' Yard, Commercial Street Batley.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Heaton's Yard, Commercial Street, Batley.

THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY (HUME STREET No. 1) CLEARANCE AREA, 1935.

This Area, consisting of four back-to-back and four through houses, all of bad types, was officially represented by the Medical Officer of Health, on the 16th May, 1934, and was additional to the work which the Corporation undertook to do pursuant to their Five-years Slum Clearance Programme. On the 1st May, 1935, the Town Council declared the Area to be a Clearance Area and made a Clearance Order.

Arising out of the application by the Corporation to the Minister of Health for confirmation of the Order, the Owners lodged objections, and the Minister directed a local public enquiry to be held. This took place at the Town Hall, Batley, on Thursday, the 25th July, 1935, when through their legal adviser, the Owners put forward objections on various legal, technical, and equitable grounds. At the conclusion of the Enquiry the Ministry's Inspector inspected each of the houses concerned, and in due course reported his findings to the Minister of Health. Later, the Minister confirmed the Town Council's application by an Order made on the 20th September, 1935, and designated the Batley (Hume Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935. The following are the houses concerned:—

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16, Hume Street, Batley.

The effect of the two Orders aforementioned was that each of the buildings included therein was to be demolished by the owners, and for that purpose each house was to be vacated within two months from the date when the Order became operative. The latter date being the 11th November, 1935, it is anticipated that during the early part of 1936, all the houses in the two Areas will have been vacated, demolition be in progress, and displaced tenants who have not in the meantime found alternative accommodation be re-housed in the new houses now being erected by the Corporation at the Purlwell House Estate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During 1935 the Medical Officer of Health made Official Representations in respect of five further Clearance Areas comprising 43, 8, 6, 3, and 2, houses, respectively, making 62 houses in all.

As only a portion of these had been originally included in the Corporation's Five-years Slum Clearance Programme, the rate of progress laid down by the latter was speeded up, i.e., the 1936 quota was done in 1935, and the programme was supplemented so as to deal with the Clearance Areas additionally represented in the year thus gained.

All the Clearance Areas officially represented up to the 31st December, 1935, are, therefore, scheduled for treatment in the Corporation's Five-years' Slum Clearance Programme as supplemented in 1935 and approved by the Ministry of Health.

Details as to these Areas are not given herein for obvious reasons.

(b) **Individual Unfit Houses under Secs. 19 to 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.**

The table at the end of this section gives details of 180 individual unfit houses dealt with during the year. These are exclusive of the two houses closed and demolished voluntarily.

Deducting the 72 houses officially represented prior to the year under review, but carried over to 1935 for further action, the number of houses officially represented during 1935 was 108, as follows :—

Underground Sleeping Places	32
Back-to-Back Houses	31
Single-back Houses	28
Through Houses	17
<hr/>	
Total	108
<hr/>	

Based upon a total of 180 individual unfit houses actually dealt with in a statutory manner during 1935, the following table summarises the action taken, and the results thereof.

Nature of Order or Undertaking.	Made or accepted. *	Complied with during 1935.	Not com- plied with by end of Year. Further action car- ried over to 1936.
Demolition Orders	30	14	16
Closing Orders	31	21	10
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	7	6	1
Undertakings to render fit for human habitation	83	15	68
Undertakings (informal) to de- molish	2	1	1
<hr/>			
Houses officially represented but final action not determined by the end of 1935	27	...	27
Totals	180	57	123

* Includes certain instances where Demolition Orders, Closing Orders, or undertakings had been made or given during 1934, but not complied with by the end of that year.

The above table shews that of the 180 individual unfit houses dealt with in 1935, after official representation by the Medical Officer of Health pursuant to Secs. 19 to 21 of the Housing Act, 1930, 57 had been demolished, or closed, or rendered fit by the end of the year, whilst 123 were carried over to 1936 for further action. The high proportion of houses so carried over is unsatisfactory, and is to a large extent due to the absence of suitable alternative accommodation for the families to be displaced from individual unfit houses. At the end of the year under review the Corporation had no houses available, or in course of construction, for such families. This is to be regretted, as the serious shortage of working class houses which exists in the Borough is holding up progress of important work being attempted by the Public Health Department under Sections 19 to 21 of the Housing Act, 1930, as is fully illustrated by the foregoing figures.

The particulars given in the table at the end of this section call for little comment beyond what is stated therein. Very satisfactory reconditioning and conversion schemes are indicated under Ref. No. 18—1 to 23, Whitaker Square, and 12 to 22, Field Lane, Ref. No. 19—11 to 23, Field Lane, Ref. No. 27—33 and 35, Victoria Street, Batley Carr, and Ref. No. 49—6, 8 and 10, Intake Lane. Further schemes which are expected to yield good results are Ref. No. 45—12, 14 and 16, Quarry Lane, Brookroyd, Ref. No. 55—20, 22 and 24, Thompson's Buildings, White Lee Road, and Ref. No. 58—3 to 9, Quarry Street, Track Road.

The only instance in Batley where an owner has appealed to the County Court against the action of the Corporation appears under Ref. No. 20—19, Albert Street, Batley, against which a Demolition Order made on the 6th February, 1935, was quashed with costs against the Corporation.

It would not appear inappropriate to remark here that some sympathy is due to the Corporation in the unenviable position they were placed in by this case.

In the absence of an undertaking to carry out such works as would in the opinion of the authority render the house fit for human habitation the Corporation had, in the first instance, no option but to make the Demolition Order. Then, after notice of appeal had been lodged, the owner put forward a list of works which the Corporation had not so much as seen—much less considered—previous to the Demolition Order being made, and even this list had to be supplemented to make it satisfactory.

It appears, therefore, that in effect the Corporation was penalised for not accepting a list of works they had never seen, and for making a Demolition Order they had no option but to make in the absence of an undertaking to carry out works such as would in their opinion render the house fit for human habitation.

As to the twenty houses described under Ref. No. 47—41 to 59, Field Lane, and 1 to 10, George's Terrace, the Public Health Committee made what can only be described as a false step in regard to the Undertaking to render the houses fit for human habitation.

Following official representation, the owner, through his solicitor, in the first instance made an offer whereby the twenty back-to-back houses would be converted into ten through houses, but without any alteration to the existing sanitary accommodation. The latter consisted of two rows of W.C.'s, one at each end of the block of property concerned, and both not readily accessible to the houses. Thus, the only point where there was any difference of opinion between the owner and the local authority was respecting sanitary accommodation.

The Public Health Committee, therefore, held a special meeting, and after viewing the property, passed the following resolution, Minute No. 155:—"That provided, the owners arrange to demolish
" the existing outside W.C.'s and instal a W.C. in the basement of
" each house as converted, the undertaking offered to reconstruct
" this property in accordance with the plan submitted to and con-
" sidered by the Committee be accepted; the work to be completed
" within a period of six months."

This minute was duly confirmed by the Town Council and it was felt that a really good scheme for the conversion and reconditioning of these houses had been secured. Later, however, the Owner appeared in person before the Public Health Committee and as a result thereof, the Committee by a majority passed the following resolution, though advised by the Medical Officer of Health and Senior Sanitary Inspector that the existing W.C.'s were unsatisfactory and not readily accessible (Sec. 62 Housing Act 1930):—

" (i) That this Committee accept the modification of the
" original agreed undertaking now offered by the owner,
" namely, that the sizes of the windows be left unaltered; the
" existing W.C.'s to remain in their present position; that

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS: HOUSING ACTS, 1925 to 1935.

Particulars were given on pages 37, 43, 44, 46a, 58, 38, 37a, 34a, and 39, of the Annual Reports for 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934. To these the following must be added to show the position on the 31st December, 1935 :—

(Ref. No.)	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Representa- tion. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
1	14, Cullingworth St., Staincliffe...	22.11.33	7. 3.34	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Vacated during 1935.
2	9, Well Lane, Batley	17. 1.34	—	1. 8.34 (On breach of under- taking).	Common Lodging House Through House. Demolished during 1935.
3	48, Providence St. 50, Providence St. 52, Providence St.	21. 3.34 21. 3.34 21. 3.34	— — —	4. 7.34 4. 7.34 4. 7.34	Single-back Houses. Demolished during 1935.
4	1, Senior's Yard... 11, Senior's Yard, Preston Street	18. 4.34 18. 4.34	4. 7.34 4. 7.34	— —	Underground Sleeping Places. Vacated during 1935.
5	35, Bunker's Lane, Staincliffe	16. 5.34	—	—	Single-back House. Closed on undertak- ing and vacated dur- ing 1935.
6	49, Brownhill Rd. 51, Brownhill Rd. 53, Brownhill Rd. 55, Brownhill Rd. 59, Brownhill Rd. 6, Wilby's Place, 8, Wilby's Place,	19. 9.34 19. 9.34 19. 9.34 19. 9.34 19. 9.34 19. 9.34 19. 9.34	— — — — — — —	5.12.34 5.12.34 5.12.34 5.12.34 2. 1.35 2. 1.35 2. 1.35	Four Through Houses. Three Single - back Houses. Demolished during 1935.
7	2, Upper Batley Lane	19. 9.34	—	—	Single-back House. Closed on undertak- ing and vacated dur- ing 1935.
8	7, Back Richmond Street	19. 9.34	—	—	Back-to-Back House. Closed on undertak- ing as a separate ten- ancy, and in 1935 added to No. 14, Rich- mond St., to form one through house.
9	152, Soothill Lane	19. 9.34	—	2. 1.35	Through House. Vacated during 1935 but not demolished by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.

Ref. No. (1)	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Representa- tion. (3)	Date of Order. Closing (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
10	31, Rouse Mill Lane	19. 9.34	—	—	Through House (by windows only). Rendered fit on undertaking during 1935.
11	15, Jack Lane, Hanging Heaton	19. 9.34	5.12.34	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Vacated during 1935.
12	47, Albion Street	17.10.34	—	—	Back-to-Back House. Demolished during 1935.
13	58, Queen Street,	17.10.34	—	—	Back-to-Back House. Rendered fit on undertaking during 1935.
14	3, Spa Hill, Batley	17.10.34	—	—	Back-to-Back House. Closed on undertak- ing and vacated dur- ing 1935.
15	Two unoccupied houses situate in Yard 2, Dark Lane	17.10.34	—	—	Back-to-Back Houses. Rendered fit on undertaking during 1935 as one through- ventilated house.
16	13, Fleming Street	17.10.34	—	5.12.34	Six Back - to - Back Houses. One Single-back House. Two Under- ground Sleeping Places. Only three of the houses vacated by the end of 1935. Further action carried over to 1936.
	15, Fleming Street	17.10.34	—	5.12.34	
	17, Fleming Street	17.10.34	—	30.10.35	
	19, Fleming Street	17.10.34	—	30.10.35	
	21, Fleming Street	17.10.34	—	30.10.35	
	23, Fleming Street	17.10.34	—	30.10.35	
	25, Fleming Street	17.10.34	—	30.10.35	
	27, Fleming Street	17.10.34	—	30.10.35	
	26, Fleming Street	15.3. 33	3. 5.33	30.10.35	
17	69, High Street,	17.10.34	5.12.34	—	Underground Sleeping Places. Vacated during 1935.
	71, High Street, Hanging Heaton	17.10.34	5.12.34	—	
18	1, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	Eighteen Back-to-Back Houses. Undertaking given on the 16th Jan., 1935, to render the houses fit for human habitation, and for that purpose to convert them into t w e l v e through houses. By the end of the year the works were nearing comple- tion. Further action carried over to 1936.
	3, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	5, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	7, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	9, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	11, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	13, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	15, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	17, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	19, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	21, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	23, Whitaker Sq. ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	12, Field Lane ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	14, Field Lane ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	16, Field Lane ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	18, Field Lane ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	20, Field Lane ...	17.10.34	—	—	
	22, Field Lane ...	17.10.34	—	—	

Ref.No (1)	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Represent- ation. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
19	11, Field Lane ... 13a, Field Lane ... 13, Field Lane ... 19, Field Lane ... 21, Field Lane ... 25, Field Lane ... 27, Field Lane ... 15, Field Lane ... 17, Field Lane ... 23, Field Lane ...	17.10.34 17.10.34 17.10.34 17.10.34 17.10.34 17.10.34 17.10.34 17.10.34 17.10.34 17.10.34	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — 6. 2.35 6. 2.35 6. 2.35	Ten Through Houses Seven houses ren- dered fit on under- taking during 1935. Three houses de- molished during 1935.
20	19, Albert Street, Batley	18.12.34	—	6. 2.35	Through House (By windows only). Owner appealed to County Court against Demolition Order, which was quashed with costs against the Corporation. Further action carried over to 1936.
21	33, Balk Street, Batley	20. 7.32	4.12.35	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Vacated during 1935.
22	14, Cullingworth St., Staincliffe	22.11.33	7. 3.34	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Vacated during 1935.
23	87, King Street, Batley Carr ...	20. 6.34	3.10.34	—	Back-to-Back House. Closing Order deter- mined on house being added to No. 89, King St., to form one through house. Made fit during 1935.
24	23, Albert Street, 25, Albert Street, Batley	17.10.34 17.10.34	— —	2. 1.35 2. 1.35	Single-back Houses. Vacated, but not de- molished, by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
25	27, Albert Street, Batley	17.10.34	—	—	Single-back House. House vacated during 1935. Undertaking ac- cepted to add it to 29, Albert St., to form one through house. Works nearing completion by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
26	1a, Carr Street, Batley Carr ...	—	—	—	Through House. Made fit on undertak- ing during 1935,

Ref.No.	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Representa- tion. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
27	33, Victoria Street, Batley Carr ... 35, Victoria Street, Batley Carr ...	20. 3.35 20. 3.35	— —	— —	Back-to-Back Houses. Undertaking accepted to render fit by forming two through houses out of Nos. 29, 33, 35 and 39, Victoria Street, Batley Carr. Works nearing completion at end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
28	64, Occupation Lane, Staincliffe	20. 3.35	—	—	Single-back House. Vacated, and closed on undertaking during 1935.
29	17, Staincliffe Hall Road	20. 3.35	—	3. 7.35	Through House (by windows only). Not vacated by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
30	8, Brookroyd Lane	20. 3.35	—	—	Single-back House. Undertaking to render fit accepted. Works not completed by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
31	6, Brookroyd Lane	20. 3.35	—	5. 6.35	Single-back House. Operation of Demolition Order suspended during present tenant's (an elderly man living alone) occupancy.
32	82, Brookroyd Lane 86a, Brookroyd Lane 88b, Brookroyd Lane	20. 3.35 20. 3.35 20. 3.35	— — —	— — —	Single-back Houses. Undertaking accepted to render fit Nos. 82 and 88b, and demolish No. 86a. Works not completed by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
33	8, Goodall's Yard, Batley	20. 3.35	—	—	Back-to-Back House. House closed as a separate tenancy, and in 1935 added to No. 103, New St., to form one through house.
34	5, North King St., Batley	20. 3.35	5. 6.35	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Operation of Closing Order suspended during the present tenant's (an elderly lady living alone) occupancy.

Ref.No. (1)	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Represent- ation. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
35	9, North King St., Batley	20. 3.35	5. 6.35	—	Underground Sleeping Place.
36	14, Peter Hill. Hanging Heaton	20. 3.35	5. 6.35	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Vacated in 1935.
37	Underground Sleeping Place under New Inn, Halifax Road, Staincliffe	20. 3.35	5. 6.35	—	Underground Sleeping Place Vacated in 1935.
38	134. Halifax Road, Staincliffe	20. 3.35	5. 6.35	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Vacated in 1935.
39	2, Knowles Street, Dark Lane ...	20. 3.35	5. 6.35	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Vacated in 1935.
40	238, Healey Lane 240, Healey Lane	17. 4.35 17. 4.35	— —	— —	Through Houses. Undertaking accepted to render houses fit for habitation. Works nearing completion by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
41	43. Victoria Street, Batley Carr ...	17. 4.35	3. 7.35	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Vacated during 1935.
42	3, Holland Street 5, Holland Street,	17. 4.35 17. 4.35	3. 7.35 3. 7.35	— —	Underground Sleeping Places. Operation of Closing Orders suspended dur- ing the present ten- ants' (elderly persons living alone) occupan- cies.
43	31, Hume Street 66, Hume Street 72, Hume Street 58, Hume Street 54, Hume Street	17. 4.35 17. 4.35 17. 4.35 17. 4.35 17. 4.35	3. 7.35 3. 7.35 3. 7.35 3. 7.35 3. 7.35	— — — — —	Underground Sleeping Places. Vacated during 1935.
44	37. Hume Street 82, Hume Street	17. 4.35 17. 4.35	3. 7.35 3. 7.35	— —	Underground Sleeping Places. Operation of Closing Orders suspended dur- ing the present ten- ants' (elderly persons living alone) occupan- cies.
45	12, Quarry Lane 14, Quarry Lane 16, Quarry Lane, Brookroyd Lane	15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35	— — —	— — —	Single-back Houses. Undertaking to ren- der fit for human habitation accepted. Works not completed by end of 1935. Fur- ther action carried over to 1936.

(-Ref.No.)	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Representa- tion. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
46	19, Thorncliffe Rd., Staincliffe	15. 5.35	—	—	Through House (By windows only). Closed on undertaking and vacated during 1935.
47	41, Field Lane ... 43, Field Lane ... 45, Field Lane ... 47, Field Lane ... 49, Field Lane ... 51, Field Lane ... 53, Field Lane ... 55, Field Lane ... 57, Field Lane ... 59, Field Lane ... 1, George's Terr. 2, George's Terr. 3, George's Terr. 4, George's Terr. 5, George's Terr. 6, George's Terr. 7, George's Terr. 8, George's Terr. 9, George's Terr. 10, George's Terr.	15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35	— —	— —	Twenty Back-to-Back Houses. Undertaking accepted to render fit for human habitation by conversion into ten through houses. Works not completed by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
48	5, Hirst's Place 6, Hirst's Place Purlwell Lane	15. 5.35 15. 5.35	7. 8.35 7. 8.35	— —	Underground Sleeping Places. Operation of Closing Orders suspended during present tenants' occupancies.
49	6, Intake Lane ... 8, Intake Lane ... 10, Intake Lane ...	15. 5.35 15. 5.35 15. 5.35	— — —	— — —	Through Houses. Undertaking to render the houses fit for human habitation accepted. Works nearing completion by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
50	4, Grace Leather Lane, Soothill	19. 6.35	—	—	Through House. Undertaking to render the house fit for human habitation accepted. Works not begun by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
51	1, Back Thornton Street ... 3, Cresswell Lane	19. 6.35 19. 6.35	2.10.35 2.10.35	— —	Underground Sleeping Places. Vacated during 1935.
52	1, Cresswell Lane, Staincliffe ... 128, Linwood Ter. Hanging Heaton 132, Linwood Ter., Hanging Heaton	19. 6.35 19. 6.35 19. 6.35 19. 6.35	2.10.35 2.10.35 2.10.35 2.10.35	— — — —	Underground Sleeping Places. Not vacated by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.

Ref. No.	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Representa- tion. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
53	12, Bk. Henry St., Batley Carr ...	19. 6.35	—	2.10.35	Back-to-Back House. Not vacated by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
54	230, Healey Lane	18. 9.35	—	—	Through House (By windows only). Undertaking to render the house fit for human habitation ac- cepted. Works not begun by end of year. Further action car- ried over to 1936.
55	20, Thompson's Buildings 22, Thompson's Buildings 24, Thompson's Buildings White Lee.	16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35	— — —	— — —	Single-back Houses. Undertaking to render the houses fit for human habitation ac- cepted, and for that purpose to convert them into two through ventilated houses with adequate conveniences. Works not begun by the end of the year. Further action carried over to 1936.
56	5, White Lee Rd. 7, White Lee Rd. 9, White Lee Rd. 11, White Lee Rd. 13, White Lee Rd. 15, White Lee Rd.	16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	One Through House. Two Single-back Houses Three Back - to - Back Houses. Final action not decided by the end of the year. Further action carried over to 1936.
57	49, Providence St. 51, Providence St. 53, Providence St. 55, Providence St. Batley.	16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35	— — — —	— — — —	One Back-to-Back House Three Single - back Houses. Demolition Orders made but awaiting confirmation by the Town Council at the end of the year. Fur- ther action carried over to 1936.
58	3, Quarry Street 4, Quarry Street 5, Quarry Street 3, Quarry Street 7, Quarry Street 8, Quarry Street 9, Quarry Street Track Road.	16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	One Through House. Six Single-back Houses Undertaking accepted to render fit for human habitation. Works not begun by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.

(3) Ref.No.	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Represent- ation. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
59	44, Hume Street 46, Hume Street	16.10.35 16.10.35	— —	— —	Back-to-back Houses. Undertaking accepted to render fit for human habitation. Works not begun by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
60	75, Warwick Rd., Batley Carr ...	16.10.35	—	—	Part of a Building, being a Basement Sleeping Room. Final action not determined by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
61	41, Albert Street. Batley Carr ...	16.10.35	—	—	Single-back House. Undertaking to render fit for human habitation accepted. Works not begun by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
62	85, King Street, Batley Carr ...	16.10.35	—	—	Single-back House. Final action not determined by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
63	24, Jack Lane, Hanging Heaton 26, Jack Lane, Hanging Heaton	16.10.35 16.10.35	— —	— —	Underground Sleeping Places. Closing Orders made but awaiting confirmation by Town Council at end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
64	28, Jack Lane, Hanging Heaton	16.10.35	—	—	Underground Sleeping Place. Voluntarily closed and added to house above during 1935.
65	29, Jack Lane, Hanging Heaton	16.10.35	—	—	Back-to-Back House. Final action not determined by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
66	7, Jagger's Yard 11, Jagger's Yard 15, Jagger's Yard 19, Jagger's Yard Hanging Heaton	16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35 16.10.35	— — — —	— — — —	Underground Sleeping Places. Closing Orders made but awaiting confirmation by Town Council at end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.

Ref.No (1)	Situation. (2)	Date of Official Represent- ation. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
67	158, Lady Ann Road	16.10.35	—	—	Single-back House. Undertaking not to use for human habi- tation accepted. House not vacated by end of year. Further action carried over to 1936.
68	16, Broom Street, Soothill	12.12.35	—	—	Basement Living Room.
69	15, South Bank Rd., Carlinghow	12.12.35	—	—	Through House (By windows only). Through House.
	17, South Bank Rd., Carlinghow	12.12.35	—	—	
70	42, Cross Bank Road	12.12.35	—	—	Through House.
71	141, Commercial Street	12.12.35	—	—	Back-to- Back House and Shop.
72	22, East Street ...	12.12.35	—	—	Single-back House.
73	29, New Street ...	12.12.35	—	—	Back-to- Back House
74	House not num- bered, adjoining 29, New Street	12.12.35	—	—	Single-back House. uninhabi- ted and derelict.
75	47, Brownhill Rd., Batley	19. 9.34	—	5.12.34	Single-Back House. Not vacated by end of 1935. Further action carried over to 1936.

Final action
not deter-
mined by
end of year
Carried
over to 1936

Houses voluntarily demolished:—

225, Healey Lane.

227, Healey Lane

**(c) THE OVERCROWDING SURVEY UNDER PART I OF
THE HOUSING ACT, 1935.**

By the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby).

The information given in this section of the Annual Report merits careful study, because the survey upon which it is based is the first of its kind in the history of public health administration.

The above-mentioned Survey arose out of the provisions of Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, which states as follows:—

“ It shall be the duty of every local authority before such
“ dates as may be fixed by the Minister as respects their
“ district, to cause an inspection thereof to be made with
“ a view to ascertaining what dwelling-houses therein are
“ overcrowded, and to prepare and submit to the Minister
“ a report showing the result of the inspection and the num-
“ ber of new houses required in order to abate overcrowding
“ in their district.”

By Circular 1507 of the 19th November, 1935, the Minister of Health fixed the following dates:—

- (1) For completing an inspection of the working class houses in the district of the Local Authority to ascertain overcrowded houses 1st April, 1936.
- (2) For preparing and submitting to the Minister a report on the inspection showing the result of the inspection and the number of new houses required in order to abate overcrowding in the district 1st June, 1936.
- (3) For preparing and submitting to the Minister proposals for the provision of the new houses required for this purpose 1st August, 1936.

The preliminary enumeration of all working class houses in the Borough was carried out with the assistance of four enumerators and a clerk engaged temporarily through the Employment Exchange, and was completed in eight weeks, terminating at the end of January, 1936.

The overcrowding standard applied was that laid down by Section 2 and the First Schedule to the Housing Act, 1935, which mainly consists of two tables as follows:—

TABLE 1.

Where a house consists of—	The permitted number of persons is—
(a) One room.	2
(b) Two rooms.	3
(c) Three rooms.	5
(d) Four rooms.	$7\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Five rooms or more	10 with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

(In using this Table, a room of less than 50 square feet is not counted as a room.)

TABLE II.

Where a room in a house has a floor area of—

(a) 110 sq. ft. or more	2
(b) 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110	$1\frac{1}{2}$
(c) 70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90	1
(d) 50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70	$\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil.

In the application of these tables account is only to be taken of rooms which are normally used in the locality either as a living room or as a bedroom, **i.e., living rooms and parlours are counted as sleeping rooms in addition to bedrooms.**

In the official Forms C. the sizes of houses are expressed in terms of the maximum numbers of persons who may occupy them without overcrowding, these numbers being known as "Permitted Numbers."

The "Permitted Number" for any particular house is that given in Table I, or the aggregate number of persons for all the living and sleeping rooms in the house estimated according to Table II, **whichever is the smaller.**

It will be seen that if all the rooms in a house are of 110 square feet or more in area, only Table I will have to be used.

As regards "half a person" this means a person under 10 years of age.

The total number of working class houses in the Borough was found to be 9,486, of which 100 were recorded as vacant on the day of the enumerator's visit.

The following table classifies the houses according to numbers of living and sleeping rooms :—

Sizes of Working Class Houses—Borough of Batley.

No. of Rooms per house.	Number of houses.	Percentage of whole.
One	143	1.5%
Two	2,690	28.3%
Three	3,405	35.9%
Four	2,176	22.9%
Five	942	9.9%
Six	119	1.3%
Seven	10	.1%
Eight	1	—
Total)	9,486	—

Because of the fact that the majority of working class houses in the Borough have only a small number of fairly big rooms when judged by the 110 sq. ft. area standard, i.e., no less than 87.1% of all the working class houses in the Borough having only from two to four rooms, Table I was in most instances all that was necessary to decide whether or not a house was overcrowded. Actual measurement of rooms was, therefore, with a few exceptions, only required at houses with four or more rooms, and which on preliminary enumeration had been shown to be borderline cases.

For all practical purposes the working class houses referred to in this section of the report may be regarded as structurally separate dwellings, sub-letting having been found in only very few instances.

The results of the survey also clearly indicate that such overcrowding as exists in the Borough does not arise from the presence of lodgers or sub-tenants, but is due solely to families of sizes in excess of the "Permitted Numbers" applicable to the structurally separate houses they occupy.

The following table classifies the working class families in the Borough according to their sizes:—

Sizes of Working Class Families—Borough of Batley.

No. of persons in Family.	Number of Families.	Percentage of Whole.	Remarks.
1	827	8.81%	Children under 10 years of age are counted as "half-persons."
1½	14	.15%	
2	2,661	28.35%	
2½	843	8.98%	
3	2,020	21.52%	
3½	441	4.70%	
4	1,166	12.42%	
4½	253	2.70%	
5	538	5.73%	
5½	140	1.50%	
6	233	2.50%	
6½	69	.74%	
7	68	.73%	
7½	44	.47%	
8	24	.26%	
8½	14	.15%	
9	16	.17%	
9½	7	.07%	
10	4	.04%	
10½	2	.02%	
11	1	.01%	
11½	—	—	
12	—	—	
12½	—	—	
13	1	.01%	
Total families:—	9,386	—	

Appended hereto are the detailed Overcrowding Survey Reports in the Official Forms C. as supplied to the Ministry of Health. Separate Forms C have been prepared for (a) the Borough as a whole, (b) each of the four wards which comprise the Borough, and (c) all houses owned by the Corporation. It will be noted that the figures for the Borough are a summary of those for the four Wards, and that the figures given for Corporation houses are also included in the Wards wherein the houses are respectively situate.

As there are no houses in the Borough belonging to other local authorities, the necessity for a separate Form C. covering such houses, as required by the Ministry, does not arise.

Whilst Form C. may at a first glance appear somewhat difficult to understand, this is not so if it is kept clearly in mind that the progressive numbers in the left-hand vertical column refer to "**Families**" (expressed in terms of numbers of persons therein), and that the progressive numbers set out horizontally along the top of the form refer to "**Houses**" (expressed in terms of "Permitted Numbers"). For instance, reading from left to right the figures entered on the third line say of Form C. for the Borough, it will be seen there are 34 families each of two persons occupying houses with a "Permitted Number" of 2; there are 903 families each of two persons occupying houses with a "Permitted Number" of 3; there are 1,056 families each of two persons occupying houses with a "Permitted Number" of 5; and so on. It will also be seen that the form is intersected by a stepped diagonal line by the help of which a picture is given of the housing conditions, so far as density is concerned, of the working classes in the Borough. The figures to the left of the stepped diagonal line show the overcrowded families, and those to the right the families which are not overcrowded. Further, the entries on the form show as regards each size of overcrowded family the accommodation which it occupies, and, consequently, the extent of the deficiency which has to be made up.

The totals entered in the three right hand vertical columns indicate the **Families** of various sizes uncrowded and overcrowded, and the totals set out along the bottom of form show the **Houses** of various sizes uncrowded and overcrowded.

Notwithstanding that the final totals of Houses and Families respectively uncrowded and overcrowded agree, the terms are in no way synonymous. This will be clear when it is remembered that overcrowded families of the same size occupy houses of various sizes, or, conversely, that overcrowded houses of the same size are occupied by families of various sizes.

In drawing up Forms C. it was decided, in the interests of accuracy, and in accordance with the option given in Memorandum B. (i.e., by the note under the Table on page 22, and the general instructions in paragraphs 15 and 16), not to apply the Reduction Factor suggested by the aforesaid Table, the reasons being as follows :—

- (a) A large majority of working class houses in the Borough have only a small number of rooms which, on the average, are considerably bigger than 110 square feet. See Table above. "Sizes of Working Class Houses—Borough of Batley."
- (b) If a Reduction Factor had been used, then, in the absence of a detailed survey involving the measurement of a large proportion of the working class houses in the town, which was not desired by the Minister, and which could not, with the staff available, have been done in the time allowed, hundreds of houses would in Form C. have appeared overcrowded whilst, in fact, they are uncrowded, and practically all the houses referred to in the Form, exclusive of those actually measured, would have appeared under "Permitted Numbers" less than those respectively applicable thereto, and laid down by the First Schedule to the Housing Act, 1935.
- (c) Whilst the reduction of the "Permitted Numbers" in respect of houses not measured, would not appear to be a serious matter in towns where ordinary working class houses, **largely occupied by families of average size, contain 4 rooms and upwards**, it would in the absence of detailed measurement of every house, render the statement on Form C. inaccurate in a town like Batley, where a high proportion of working class houses, **largely occupied by families of average size, contain 4 rooms and downwards**.

I am, therefore, confident that as a result of my local knowledge and experience, assisted by records containing room measurements of many working class houses in the Borough, the use of a Reduction Factor in computing "Permitted Numbers" for the drawing up of Forms C. is unnecessary in Batley. On the other hand, had a Reduction Factor been used in connection with the Report submitted, the information would thereby have been rendered inaccurate, and I feel no doubt that the truth of this statement will be fully borne out by the results of the detailed survey to be carried out.

The following table summarises the information given in the appended Form C. Reports as to the degree in which houses are overcrowded in (a) the Borough as a whole, (b) each of the four Wards which comprise the Borough, and (c) all houses owned by the Corporation:—

**Working Class Houses Uncrowded and Overcrowded—
Borough of Batley.**

Area.	Occupied working-class houses.			Percentage of over- crowded houses to houses in the Area.	Remarks.
	Uncrowded.	Over- crowded.	Total.		
(a) The Borough	8,615	771	9,386	8.2%	
(b) North Ward	2,652	308	2,960	10.4%	Includes Corporation houses according to wards in which situated.
East Ward	2,764	206	2,970	6.9%	
West Ward	1,962	177	2,139	8.3%	
Soothill Ward	1,237	80	1,317	6.0%	
(c) Houses owned by the Corporation	507	22	529	4.2%	See note above.

**The number of New Houses Required in Order to Abate Over-
crowding in the Borough.**

The method by which this number is to be calculated is set out in Memorandum B, "The Prevention and Abatement of Over-crowding," issued in 1935 by the Ministry of Health, and is as follows:—

" From the completed Forms C. the Authority will make
 " their first rough estimate of the accommodation required
 " to abate overcrowding. For this purpose there can be
 " estimated from the form the total numbers of two-roomed,
 " three-roomed, four-roomed, etc., houses which would be
 " required to re-house the families shown to be overcrowd-
 " ed. From these totals are to be deducted the number of
 " houses of the same sizes which would be left vacant by
 " the removal of the overcrowded families. The number
 " of vacant houses of the same sizes which were vacant
 " at the time of the survey should also be deducted. The
 " resulting estimate of need, adjusted to take account of

“ the difference between the overcrowding standard and
 “ the standard of Sec. 37 of the 1930 Act, would only be
 “ approximate, but in most cases would be sufficient to form
 “ the basis of at any rate the first re-housing proposals.”

The following table shows the number of new houses required :—

New Houses Required—Borough of Batley.

Sizes of Families.	Number of new houses required.						Remarks.
	The Borough	North Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Soothill Ward	Corpor'n Houses	
1 to 2 persons.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Note:— Figures for Corporation houses are included in those for the wards in which they are situate.
2½ and 3 persons.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3½ to 5 persons.	299	147	61	91	Nil	Nil	
5½ to 7½ persons.	165	51	36	40	38	Nil	
8 to 10 persons.	29	19	7	Nil	3	10	
10 to 12 persons.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
12 to 14 persons.	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	
Totals	494	218	104	131	41	11	

The Ward distribution of the requirements for new houses has been given in detail in the preceding table because it would appear from the definition of “ Suitable alternative accommodation,” as given in Sec. 12 of the Housing Act, 1935, that the new houses for abating overcrowding should be provided in or near the Wards wherein the overcrowded families to be re-housed already reside. This definition is as follows:—

“ ‘ Suitable alternative accommodation ’ means, in relation
 “ to the occupier of a dwelling-house, a dwelling-house as to
 “ which the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say :—

“ (a) the house must be a house in which the occupier
 “ and his family can live without causing it to be
 “ overcrowded ;

“ (b) the local authority must certify the house to be
 “ suitable to the needs of the occupier and his family
 “ as respects security of tenure and proximity to
 “ place of work and otherwise and to be suitable in
 “ relation to his means ; and

“ (c) if the house belongs to the local authority, they
 “ must certify it to be suitable to the needs of the
 “ occupier and his family as respects extent of accom-

“modation having regard to the standard specified
 “in paragraph (ii) of section thirty-seven of the
 “Act of 1930.”

The effect of the latter requirement appears to be that in determining whether a house is overcrowded, the standard applied is that laid down by Sec. 2 of the Housing Act, 1935, explained earlier in this report, but that if and when overcrowded families are re-housed by the Corporation, the new accommodation must comply with the higher standard laid down by Sec. 37, Housing Act, 1930, as follows:—

House with 2 Bedrooms provides accommodation for 4 persons.

House with 3 Bedrooms provides accommodation for 5 persons.

House with 4 Bedrooms provides accommodation for 7 persons.

Before concluding this section of the report it may not be out of place to comment upon one or two interesting aspects of the results of the survey.

As against 771 overcrowded families in the Borough it was found there were 827 “families of only one person,” 14 families of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and 2,661 families of only 2 persons, all occupying separate houses. One cannot escape the view, therefore, that if all the families which comprise our local population were evenly distributed over the houses available, with the various sizes of houses suited to correspondingly sized families, the overcrowding requiring to be dealt with in the Borough would be of much smaller dimensions than the report indicates. This, however, would appear to be a quite impossible ideal when reduced to practical politics, for when the overcrowding provisions of the Act begin to operate, whilst the local authority will be able to control the number of people occupying a house—so long as suitable alternative accommodation is offered if a house is in the first instance overcrowded—**there is no power to require a private landlord to accept as tenants a family of a size commensurate to the number of rooms in the house.** On the contrary, the effect of those provisions of the Housing Acts 1925 to 1935, which have to do particularly with dwellinghouses from a general fitness standpoint, is such that, with few exceptions, private landlords are definitely against the larger families occupying their houses. Hence the majority of privately owned houses of three rooms and upwards will continue to be occupied by families of numbers well below the respective “Permitted Numbers” applicable thereto,

This is not put forward as a wholly bad feature, because any influence which tends to "spread the population out" is obviously to the ultimate good of public health.

Another interesting point is that assuming all the new houses required were available at the moment, it would be found that there would be an excess of 584 one and two-roomed houses in the town over families of from one to three persons. The question is, therefore, when the overcrowded families from small houses begin to remove into larger houses provided by the Corporation or private enterprise, how many of the existing 827 "separate families of one person" occupying houses in many instances too big for them, will remove to the vacated one and two-roomed houses, and in turn leave bigger houses vacant for other families? Again, will the owners of some of the 584 excess one and two-roomed houses ultimately find they have to enlarge them, or convert each two small houses into one larger house, so as to obtain tenants without infringing the new overcrowding standards?

Such are examples of very interesting points which arise from the overcrowding survey.

In conclusion, the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, appear to be excellent in their objects and intended practice, and providing they are properly administered, and the Corporation and/or private enterprise go forward with vigour in the provision of the necessary new housing accommodation, there is every reason to expect that a substantial advance in the interests of public health will accrue therefrom.

Note by the Medical Officer of Health.—The Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Hornby) has compiled the whole of the sections of this Annual Report which deal with Public Cleansing, Housing, and the Overcrowding Survey. His admitted abilities have once again been demonstrated. The whole organisation of the survey was in his hands and under his direction. Its accurate and expeditious completion is a work of considerable value to the town and its publication here will enable reference to be made to it in future years. Tribute is also due to the staff of five temporary enumerators, who performed their duties in a most admirable manner.

Number of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column																						Families					
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Over-crowded (a)	Un-crowded (b)	Total (c)		
1			88		365				253					97					21				3		827	827		
1½			1		7				3					2					1						14	14		
2			34		903				1056					488					168				11		2660	2660		
2½			2		332				300					155					50				4	2	841	843		
3			4		513				783					511					187				18	4	2012	2016		
3½					134				166					102					33				6	134	307	441		
4					210				412					347					177				19	210	955	1165		
4½					56				78					75					42				2	56	197	253		
5					81			1	169		1		1	161					105				17	82	454	536		
5½					21				40					45					28				6	61	79	140		
6					31				67		6	5	4	57					53				9	98	134	232		
6½					9				21		2		2	20					10				3	32	35	67		
7					5				19			2	3	13	1				22				3	26	42	68		
7½					1				11		2	1	5	9	1		1		11				2	20	24	44		
8					2				2		1			11			1	2	3				2	16	8	24		
8½									3				1	3	2		1	1	1				2	9	5	14		
9					1				1				1	5		1	1	1	2				3	9	7	16		
9½									1					4					2					5	2	7		
10														2		1							1	3	1	4		
10½									1									1						2		2		
11														1										1		1		
11½																												
12																												
13														1										1		1		
(a) Uncr'ded			123		2120				3220		7	5	10	2082	2		4	4	916				111	—	8604	—		
(b) Overc'rd.			6		551			1	166		5	3	7	27	2	2		1						771	—	—		
(c) Total			129		2671			1	3386		12	8	17	2109	4	2	4	5	916				111	771	8604	9375		
Number of families contain-																							Figures to be added.				11	11

DWELLINGS

Figures to be added.

No. of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column		
2	14	16	
3	4		
4	1		
5	1		
6	1		
6½	2		

FORM C

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

NORTH WARD

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.-REPORT

Number of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column																							Families		
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Over-crowded (a)	Un-crowded (b)	Total (c)
1			33		109				75					32					5				1		255	255
1½					1				1																2	2
2			9		279				281					147					70				3		789	789
2½					117				77					42					23				3		262	262
3			2		194				210					158					76				6	2	644	646
3½					52				46					22					8				2	52	78	130
4					87				109					113					63				7	87	292	379
4½					27				18					22					19					27	59	86
5					38				46					59					42				6	38	153	191
5½					4				13					10					10				2	17	22	39
6					15				20		1	1	1	23					21				3	35	50	85
6½					1				10				2	11					1				1	11	15	26
7					3				3			1	3	5					6					7	14	21
7½					1				3		1	1	4	3					4					10	7	17
8					1				1					4				1	1					6	2	8
8½									2				1	2					1					5	1	6
9													1	2				1	2					3	3	6
9½														4										4		4
10														2										2		2
10½									1															1		1
11																										
11½																										
12																										
13														1										1		1
(a) Uncr'ded			42		700				863		1	1	6	647				2	352				34	—	2648	—
(b) Overc'rd.			2		229				53		1	2	6	15										308	—	—
(c) Total			44		929				916		2	3	12	662				2	352				34	308	2648	2956
																								—	4	4

No. of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column
	14
5	1
6	1
6½	2

Figures to be added.

Number of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column																						Families						
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Over-crowded (a)	Un-crowded (b)	Total (c)			
1			17		114				71					31					5				2		240	240			
1½			1		4				2					1					1						9	9			
2			8		293				311					154					38				4		808	808			
2½					115				94					58					11						278	278			
3					151				246					177					55				7		636	636			
3½					40				49					43					10				4	40	106	146			
4					50				131					126					61				7	50	325	375			
4½					15				33					33					13				1	15	80	95			
5					17			1	54		1		1	56					36				6	18	154	172			
5½					6				14					21					6				4	20	31	51			
6					6				14		5	4	2	13					22				5	20	51	71			
6½					4				6		2			3					7					12	10	22			
7									9			1		4					9				2	10	15	25			
7½									4		1		1	1	1		1		3				1	6	7	13			
8					1				1		1			3					1				1	6	2	8			
8½									1						2		1	1					1	3	3	6			
9									1					1		1	1					2	3	3	6				
9½									1										2					1	2	3			
10																							1		1	1			
10½																		1						1		1			
11														1										1		1			
11½																													
12																													
13																													
(a) Uncr'ded			26		677				991		6	4	3	721	1		3	1	280				48	—	2761	—			
(b) Overc'rd.					139			1	51		4	1	1	5	2	1		1						206	—	—			
(c) Total			26		816			1	1042		10	5	4	726	3	1	3	2	280				48	206	2761	2967			
Number of families contain-																								Figures to be added				3	3

Figures to be added.

No. of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column
2	14
3	16
5	1

Number of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column																							Families			
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Over-crowded (a)	Un-crowded (b)	Total (c)	
1			22		111				57					22					9						221	221	
1½					2																				2	2	
2			13		242				263					118					29				2		667	667	
2½			2		79				67					29					6				1	2	182	184	
3			1		129				187					98					36				3	1	453	454	
3½					31				38					23					7					31	68	99	
4					60				99					65					38				3	60	205	265	
4½					10				13					12					5					10	30	40	
5					21				34					27					12				4	21	77	98	
5½					8				7					10					8					15	18	33	
6					9				13				1	10					4					22	15	37	
6½					1				2					4								2	3	6	9		
7					1				3					2					2			1	4	5	9		
7½									2					2					2			1	2	5	7		
8														2				1	1				2	2	4		
8½														1								1	1	1	2		
9					1									1								1	2	1	3		
9½																											
10																1								1		1	
10½																											
11																											
11½																											
12																											
13																											
(a) Uncr'ded			35		563				758				1	422				1	159				19	—	1958	—	
(b) Overc'rd.			3		142				27					4		1								177	—	—	
(c) Total			38		705				785				1	426		1		1	159				19	177	1958	2135	
Number of families contain-																									Figures to be added.		
																									4 4		

Figures to be added.

No. of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column
3	14
4	3
4	1

FORM C

BOROUGH OF BATLEY

SOOTHILL WARD

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.-REPORT

Number of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column																							Families		
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Over-crowded (a)	Un-crowded (b)	Total (c)
1			16		31				50					12					2						111	111
1½														1											1	1
2			4		89				201					69					31				2		396	396
2½					21				62					26					10						119	119
3			1		39				140					78					20				2	1	279	280
3½					11				33					14					8					11	55	66
4					13				73					43					15				2	13	133	146
4½					4				14					8					5				1	4	28	32
5					5				35					19					15				1	5	70	75
5½					3				6					4					4					9	8	17
6					1				20					11					6				1	21	18	39
6½					3				3					2					2					6	4	10
7					1				4					2	1				5					5	8	13
7½									2					3					2					2	5	7
8														2			1						1	2	2	4
8½																										
9														1										1		1
9½																										
10																										
10½																										
11																										
11½																										
12																										
13																										
(a) Uncr'ded			20		180				608					292	1		1		125				10	—	1237	—
(b) Overc'rd.			1		41				35					3										80	—	—
(c) Total			21		221				643					295	1		1		125				10	80	1237	1317

FORM C

BOROUGH OF BATLEY. Houses Owned by the Corporation.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.-REPORT

Number of "Persons" in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column																							Families				
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	14	Over-crowded (a)	Un-crowded (b)	Total (c)	
1					3									13					3								19	19
1½																												
2					8				2					64					24				1	1		100	100	
2½					1									30					13				1			45	45	
3					1				3					69					34							107	107	
3½									1					16					5							22	22	
4														48					26							74	74	
4½														15					9							24	24	
5									1					31					20							52	52	
5½														6					5							11	11	
6					1				1		4	4		15					10						2	33	35	
6½											2		2	4					2						2	8	10	
7												1	2	2					1						1	5	6	
7½											1	1	3		1				3						5	4	9	
8											1			2					1						3	1	4	
8½													1	2	1				1						4	1	5	
9														2				1							2	1	3	
9½														1											1		1	
10														1											1		1	
10½																												
11																												
11½																												
12																												
13														1											1		1	
(a) Uncr'ded					13				7		4	4	4	313	1			1	157				2	1	—	507	—	
(b) Overc'rd.					1				1		4	2	4	9	1										22	—	—	
(c) Total					14				8		8	6	8	322	2			1	157				2	1	22	507	529	

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **MILK SUPPLY.**—There are sixteen producers of milk within the Borough and one producer of graded milk (Pasteurised).

The following licenses were granted to sell Graded Milk in the Borough during the year :—

Certified Milk, 8; Grade A. (T.T.) Milk, 3; Grade A, 1; Pasteurised Milk, 5.

The names and addresses of persons licensed to sell graded milks in Batley during 1935 are as follows :—

CERTIFIED MILK—

Wood, Charles, Hillcrest Farm, Morley.
 Wood, Ronald, Hillcrest Farm, Morley.
 Gray, Bertha, Holly Croft Farm, Upper Batley.
 Haley, George, 15a, Regent Street, Heckmondwike.
 Almond, J. W. and L., 5, Lobley Street, Heckmondwike.
 Brooke, William, 72, Town Street, Batley Carr.
 Brooke, Clifford B., Emsley Farm, Hartshead.
 Hammerton, John Jackson, 12, Rink Terrace, Warwick Road, Batley.

GRADE A (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK—

Brooke, William, 72, Town Street, Batley Carr.
 Carlton, David, 52, Cliffe Street, Dewsbury.
 Hammerton, John Jackson, 12, Rink Terrace, Warwick Road, Batley.

GRADE A MILK—

F. Clegg and Sons, Mitre Farm, Dewsbury.

PASTEURISED—

Crowther, Bert, Crosshills Dairy Farm, Hartshead.
 Dewsbury Pioneers' Industrial Society, Dewsbury.
 Batley Co-operative Society, Batley.
 Birstall Industrial Co-operative Society, Birstall.
 Clay, W. E. W. and Son, Manorcroft Dairy, Dewsbury.

As in previous years, the Committee had to threaten with prosecution certain persons who neglected to renew their licenses.

On many occasions it has been necessary to warn vendors of food about exposing it for sale on the pavement, and in other ways, whereby it is open to pollution by dogs. This disgusting prac-

tice is definitely dangerous to the public health. The remedy is largely in the hands of customers, because if they would refuse to purchase food under such circumstances vendors would alter their methods.

REPORTS OF VETERINARY INSPECTORS.

28th March, 1935.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

I beg to inform you that Mr. J. M. McKellar, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer, has recently made an inspection of the cows on the registered milk producers' premises in your Borough accompanied by your Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Black.

Mr. McKellar visited 17 farms and examined 269 cows (259 in milk and 10 dry), taking two samples of milk and one of expectorate for bacteriological examination. In one sample of the former tubercle bacilli were demonstrated and the affected cow was reported to your authority under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

With the above exception the health of the cows was found to be good and Mr. McKellar reports that the cleanliness both of the cattle and premises was on the whole satisfactory.

(Signed) D. S. RABAGLIATI,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

3rd September, 1935.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

I have to inform you that Mr. J. M. McKellar, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer, has recently made an inspection of the cows on the registered milk producers' premises in your Borough, accompanied by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. McKellar visited 17 farms and examined 247 cows (244 in milk and three dry), taking two samples of milk for special examination, but these were not found to contain tubercle bacilli.

With the exception of two cows suffering from garget, no case of scheduled disease was noted and the general health and condition of the cows were found to be good. I am also informed that the cleanliness of the buildings was satisfactory.

(Signed) D. S. RABAGLIATI,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

30th May, 1935.

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my inspection this month of the milk cows (247) in the Borough.

We have a useful class of cow; the cows appear to be healthy, general condition satisfactory, if one excepts a thin Welsh cow at Browns; one low in flesh at Broadfields; these cows I will again pay an early visit. A bad mastitis (Bracewell) due to a tread.

We have a few cases of dry quarters with blind teats (not functioning).

Two cases (Brown, G. B.) reported by owner and (Tetley) diagnosed T.B. by microscopic examination of milk.

I placed these under the Tuberculosis Order, and on post-mortem both proved advanced Tuberculosis. I don't diagnose a cow shewing definite signs of Tuberculosis.

One has removed retained placentas.

(Signed) GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.,

15th December, 1935.

I have again the pleasure of submitting a report of my inspection this month of a useful class of cows (268) in the Borough.

Their general condition (if one excepts some half dozen 1st calvers (Marriotts) rather low in flesh, but apparently healthy) is satisfactory.

The Welsh cow (Browns) and Roan (Broadfield) named in a previous report greatly improved.

With the exception of blind teats (4) not functioning, probably due to injury or a mastitis, the cows' udders are from a tubercular point of view satisfactory.

During last month four cows (two in milk and two other cows) I placed under the 1925 Order, post-mortem in each case proving advanced Tuberculosis; three of these cows purchased and brought on the premises since the May routine inspection.

I don't diagnose a cow shewing definite clinical signs of Tuberculosis.

(Signed) GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

COWSHEDS—

No. of Cowsheds, 30.

No. of Inspections, 144.

No. of Milk Cows, 244.

No. of Cowkeepers, 17.

No. of Cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk, 7.

On pages 45 and 46, 34 and 35, 30, 46 and 55, of the Annual Reports for 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934, particulars were given of the efforts made, and improvements effected in respect of the premises dealt with under this heading.

During 1935 defects of a minor character were remedied in sixteen instances.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS—

No. on the Register, 49. Inspections, 59.

No. of Retail Purveyors with premises outside the Borough, 45.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—

During 1935, 940 visits by day and 16 by night were made to slaughterhouses: 164 visits by day and 20 by night to meat shops; and 33 visits by day and 3 by night to the market.

The total number of carcasses and their organs examined in local slaughterhouses was 7,777, consisting of 1,618 Beasts, 221 Calves, 4,022 Sheep, and 1,916 Pigs.

As a result over 9 tons of diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat and other foods were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human food.

On reference to the table shewing Surrenders of Unsound Food, Offals, etc., 1935, it will be observed that the amount condemned is more by over three tons than the corresponding figure for the previous year. This is due to the increase in the number of total condemnations in respect of beasts, being 11 for 1935, as against 4 for the previous year, and pigs, being 6 for 1935, as against 2 for the previous year.

Of all meat condemned in the beef class, 91 per cent. was for tuberculosis, as against 84 per cent. for the previous year. As regards pigs, 80 per cent. of the total weight condemned was for tuberculosis, as against 84 per cent. for the previous year.

It will, therefore, be clear that quite apart from the public health aspect, this single disease continues to be the chief factor governing the losses which the trade sustains annually at the instance of the Public Health Department. No legal proceedings were taken during 1935, all diseased, unsound, or unwholesome food dealt with by the Department being condemned in circumstances which permitted of it being voluntarily surrendered for destruction at the Corporation Destructor Works.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year under review, but verbal warnings were from time to time given by the Sanitary Inspectors, chiefly in connection with minor irregularities relating to notifications of slaughter, and the inadequate protection against contamination of meat and other foods exposed for sale. There is still far too much carelessness in the manner in which the people's foods are handled, and it is quite obvious to any close observer that what is really lacking amongst a large number of persons engaged in the food distribution trades is the exercise of a greater measure of commonsense and pride in their important occupations. If only the small retailer generally would develop the same regard for the simple principles of hygiene as many of the bigger food producers there would perhaps be little to complain of. The practice of displaying food outside shops in such a way as to invite fouling by dogs is not only disgusting but definitely dangerous to the public health. Many warnings have been, and are being, given by the Inspectors. If customers would refuse to purchase under such conditions the practice would cease. These remarks apply more especially to the sale of vegetables.

SURRENDERS OF UNSOUND FOOD, OFFAL, ETC., 1935.

Numbers of whole carcases, parts of carcases, organs and offals condemned as unfit for food:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Whole carcases, including organs	11	1	6	2	20
Part carcases	5	1	1	—	7
Heads, including tongues	67	—	118	—	185
Lungs	171	4	86	3	264
Livers	101	3	58	1	163
Hearts	11	2	49	1	63
Spleens	12	—	7	1	20
Stomachs	6	1	13	—	20
Diaphragms	11	—	—	—	11
Mesenteries	31	1	82	—	114
Kidneys	19	—	5	—	24

CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION AND WEIGHT.

Disease.	Cattle. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Pigs. lbs.	Calves. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	14,132	—	2,580	164	16,876
Distomatosis	235	—	—	—	235
Cirrhosis	70	—	39	—	109
Actinomycosis	115	—	—	—	115
Abscesses	718	6	—	4	728
Parasitic Cysts	80	—	8	2	90
Septicæmia	—	70	277	—	347
Septic Pneumonia	—	—	191	—	191
Inflammation	165	21	122	—	308
Totals	15,515	97	3,217	170	18,999

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
equals	8	9	2	15
Bananas (Unsound)	—	—	—	13
Lunch Tongue (Decomposition)	—	—	—	4
Sweets (Unwholesome)	—	3	—	—
Cooked Meats (Decomposition)	—	15	3	16
Jam (Moulds)	—	—	—	9
Preserved Chicken (Decomposition)	—	—	—	1
Total	9	8	3	2

COMPARISON WITH RECENT YEARS.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1926	2	11	3	18	1931	7	3	1	16
1927	9	14	1	5	1932	8	12	2	3
1928	9	5	0	7	1933	7	4	0	17
1929	8	12	3	23	1934	6	5	3	2
1930	10	11	0	26	1935	9	8	3	2

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Full information as to the general objects of the Act and the administrative measures taken to secure the due observance of its provisions in the Borough, were fully described on pages 48 to 50, and 58 of the Annual Reports for 1933 and 1934.

The number of licensed slaughtermen recorded in the register at the end of the year under review was 56.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES:—

No. of premises, 13. Inspections, 956.

No. of premises improved, 2.

The poor condition and lack of general suitability of most local slaughterhouses was treated fully in pages 36, 37, and 43 of the Annual Reports for the year 1927, 1928, and 1930 respectively.

The adverse comments and suggestions made therein apply with equal force to-day.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:—

No. of premises, 3 (excluding Fried Fish Shops).

No. of inspections, 16.

No. of premises improved, 1.

The number of inspections given above does not represent the actual inspections made, as two important premises are run in conjunction with slaughter-houses, and visits are included in inspections under that heading. The processes carried on are Tripe Boiling, Fat Rendering and Gut Scraping. The premises are in the main satisfactory.

FRIED FISH SHOPS:—

No. of premises, 64. No. of inspections, 145.

No. of premises improved, 16.

Steady progress continues to be made towards raising the hygienic standard of these premises to what is required by the Byelaws relating to Offensive Trades, put into force by the Corporation on the 7th February, 1930. In addition to the improvements indicated above, one unsatisfactory shop was demolished.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES:—

No. of premises, 18. Inspections, 27.

No. of premises improved, 3.

BAKEHOUSES:—

No. of premises, 37. Inspections, 38.

No. of premises improved, 9.

All the above three classes of premises have been kept under observation and attention given to nuisances and defects as and when such matters have arisen.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES:—

No. of Houses, 1; Keepers, 1; Inspections, 5.

The above-mentioned house is a small concern consisting of five sleeping-rooms capable of accommodating 46 lodgers. Structurally, it falls short to a considerable degree of the officially recommended standards governing this particular type of building.

On pages 59 and 60 of the Annual Report for 1934, particulars were given of the action then in progress pursuant to Section 19, Housing Act, 1930, with regard to the unsatisfactory common lodging-house situated at No. 9, Well Lane, and that at the time of writing the report, demolition was in progress. Such demolition was duly completed and the displaced keeper and his private family re-housed by the Corporation at Purlwell House Estate.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

No samples were taken during the year.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

There were 92 inspections of rat-infested premises resulting in the necessary action being taken by the occupiers.

During National Rat Week, 1935, advertisements were inserted in the local press calling attention to the provisions of The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. The premises usually found infested in Batley are poultry-keeping allotments, whereon the indiscriminate throwing down of food to the fowls constitutes an attractive means of sustenance for vermin. If only this fault could be corrected amongst keepers of live-stock, a great step forward in the interests of vermin repression would be achieved.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925.
(This section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby.))

During the year 77 samples of milk were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 70 samples to be genuine and 7 adulterated. This represents an adulteration figure of 9 per cent. as against 8 per cent. for the previous year. Particulars of any administrative action taken in respect of the samples adulterated are given in Table I, wherein it will be seen that legal proceedings were not taken in any instance.

On reference to Table II, which gives the average composition of milk samples, it will be seen that the average fat content of 3.73 per cent. for 1935 was rather better than the figure for the previous year, which was 3.61 per cent.

On the 2nd October, 1935, the Town Council agreed to an alteration in the local administration of the above-mentioned Act. The West Riding County Council undertook to pay the cost of analyses, and reserved to itself the right of taking legal proceedings. Previous to that date the Town Council itself directed the taking of all milk samples, bore the cost of analyses, and instituted any legal proceedings.

The actual taking of samples is by the Corporation's Sanitary Inspectors, as in the past, and this will continue. There will be an actual saving of about £50 annually to the Corporation and it will be useless for offenders to approach members of the Town Council when the analyst's certificate is against them.

TABLE I.

Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine.

Spl. No.	Nature of sample and results of analysis.	Remarks.
1	Milk—Fat 2.92% Solids not fat ... 9.04%	Reported to Public Health Committee. Vendor cautioned.
3	Milk—Fat 3.24% Solids not fat ... 8.16%	Reported to Public Health Committee. “Appealed to cow” samples proved satisfactory. Vendor cautioned.
5	Milk—Fat 2.82% Solids not fat ... 9.22%	Reported to Public Health Committee. Samples taken “in course of delivery” proved satisfactory. No special action taken.
17	Milk—Fat 2.74% Solids not fat ... 9.08%	Reported to Public Health Committee. No special action taken.
18	Milk—Fat 3.58% Solids not fat ... 8.30%	Reported to Public Health Committee. No special action taken.
21	Milk—Fat 4.08% Solids not fat ... 8.38%	Reported to Public Health Committee. Samples taken “in course of delivery” proved satisfactory. No special action taken.
32	Milk—Fat 4.14% Solids not fat ... 8.40%	Reported to Public Health Committee. Vendor cautioned.

TABLE II.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Average Milk Fat, per cent.	Average Non-fatty solids per cent.
January	8	3.60	9.18
February	—	—	—
March	12	3.45	9.01
April	—	—	—
May	8	3.54	8.93
June	9	4.43	8.93
July	8	3.89	8.87
August	—	—	—
September	—	—	—
October	12	3.87	9.14
November	10	3.48	9.08
December	10	3.64	9.15
Average for the year 1935		3.73	9.01
Average for the year 1934		3.61	9.10
Average for the year 1933		3.50	9.04
Average for the year 1932		3.61	8.97
Average for the year 1931		3.48	8.90
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901		3.00	8.50

TABLE III.

Articles of Food examined for Preservative in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925.

Food.	No. of samples examined.	Nature of Preservative.	Amount.		Remarks.
			Allowed.	Found.	
Milk	77	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

(d) **CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD** has not—apart from milk—been required during 1935. Reference may be made to page 58 of the Annual Report for 1933 of the Medical Officer of Health, where further particulars appear. If such work was required samples would be submitted to the West Riding County Council laboratory.

(e) **NUTRITION.**—Reference may be made to page 58 of the above-mentioned report. The position is similar to-day.

Dissemination of knowledge is proceeding daily through the instruction given in the homes of the people by the Health Visitors, and at the Welfare Centre by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. The Maternity Home is also useful, because during their residence patients learn many points about food values, the proper feeding of their families and themselves.

On pages 5 and 6 of the Annual Report for 1935 of the School Medical Officer appear tables which demonstrate the great improvement of the physique of Batley children during the last 25 years. This is satisfactory, though much greater improvement could be shewn if many parents would accept and act upon the advice given to them.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1935.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
		Under 1 year.													
		1—2 years.	2—3 years.	3—4 years.	4—5 years.	5—10 years.	10—15 years.	15—20 years.	20—25 years.	25—35 years.	35—45 years.	45—65 years.	65 and over.		
Smallpox ... ..	..	..	3	3	4	23	18	7	1	..	..	..	..	57	..
Scarlet Fever	60	..	3	3	4	23	18	7	1	..	..	..	..	57	..
Diphtheria	63	..	1	3	6	25	12	11	5	..	..	..	..	59	68
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	13	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	..	8	2
Other diseases generally notifiable—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1†	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ac Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1†	..
Other diseases notifiable locally ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	149	3	2	5	9	10	31	20	10	5	3	2	2	138	8

* Patient was an inmate of Batley and District Hospital at time of notification.

† Patients removed to County Hospital, Batley.

§ One of these patients died January 1st, 1936.

The Batley Corporation has for a number of years requested the Oakwell Joint Hospital Board to furnish information of the fact when it is found a patient after admission is not suffering from the disease he was notified as infected with before admission. The Board has never complied with the Corporation's requests, notwithstanding that the Batley ratepayers find most of the money to run the Oakwell Hospital. It follows, therefore, that the above table is not correct, neither is the weekly summary of infectious diseases sent to the Ministry of Health, and thus Batley for many years has appeared in official returns as a place which has more infectious disease than is the fact, provided always that the experience of this hospital is the same as all others throughout the world.

SCARLET FEVER.—Sixty cases were notified during the year, as against one hundred and thirty-one the previous year. The type generally was mild. One death occurred. There were five return cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—There was a welcome fall in the number of cases notified during 1935 as compared with the previous year. The disease was mostly of the gravis type. Sixty-three notifications were received—in 1934 it was 175—and there were six deaths. There were three return cases.

Immunisation against diphtheria had been brought to the notice of the Public Health Committee from time to time during recent years—see Annual Reports—but nothing definite was undertaken.

In January, 1935, public opinion became seriously alarmed and the Corporation resolved to institute a diphtheria immunisation clinic under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, where any person resident in the Borough of Batley could receive free treatment.

From January 19th to December 18th, 1935, the Medical Officer of Health personally dealt with 1,774 attendances, mostly children, but in some instances adults. The County Council also instituted a scheme whereby general practitioners might do this work. They receive two shillings per attendance, which totals six shillings per case.

ENTERIC FEVER (including **PARATYPHOID**).—No resident of Batley was a victim of this disease—so far as is known—during 1935. A notification dated September 11th, 1935, was received from the House Surgeon of Batley Hospital on September 12th to the effect that a boy aged 12 who resided in Dewsbury was suffering from Enteric Fever. The boy died the same day as the notification was received. From enquiries made it appeared the patient was admitted to Batley Hospital on September 4th for observation, and died there.

So far as I am aware, no Widal examination had been made, for had such been the case a duplicate of the certificate if positive would have been received at the Public Health Department, if the examination had been made at the County Laboratory. The correctness of the diagnosis is uncertain.

PUERPERAL FEVER and PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. One was an unsuccessful forceps case and the other suffered from pericarditis. Both were attended by their own doctors, who delivered them in the Maternity Home.

PNEUMONIA (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).—The regulations respecting the notification of this disease are largely ignored by practitioners. As an example it may be stated that 19 deaths were registered as being caused by pneumonia—not necessarily acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia—but only 13 cases of these forms of the disease were notified. It is certain that considerably more persons attacked by the disease recovered than died. Failure to notify has been mentioned on various occasions in previous annual reports. Of those notified 8 were removed to Batley Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS was notified 5 times. No special comment is called for.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.—One case was notified. The patient was three years old and had been an inmate of the Batley Hospital from May 21st to June 11th, the date of notification. He was not removed to the Isolation Hospital.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—Three cases were notified. The particulars in connection with A. H. and J. S. were supplied by Dr. A. D. D. Broughton, of Batley.

Those relating to J. W. S. were supplied by the Medical Officer of the County Hospital, Batley, Dr. J. J. O'Reilly, in so far as concerns the patient, on and after admission to this Hospital on November 23rd, 1935.

A general practitioner in Batley was attending the patient at home from November 5th and notified the case as Anterior Poliomyelitis on November 26th, three days after his attendance ceased. Two letters from the Medical Officer of Health to this practitioner asking for particulars were neither acknowledged nor answered.

A. H., 29, Victoria Avenue, Batley. Age 3.

Past History.—A very healthy, well-built child, weighing 3 stones.

No previous illnesses. Attended Purlwell Infants' School, Batley, since January, 1935. No history of recent contact with acute illness.

Family History.—Father has Duodenal Ulcer. Mother alive and well. 1 Sister alive and well. 1 Brother asthmatic.

History.—Quite well until 1st October, 1935, when he came home crying at 4 o'clock, complaining of backache and pains in limbs. Appeared ill and feverish. Vomited.

October 2nd.—Appeared more ill and feverish. Pains worse. It was observed that a cup could not be raised with the right arm.

October 3rd.—Temperature 99.2°. Right arm immobile. Severe pain in right shoulder on slightest movement of limb.

October 5th.—Severe pain in right shoulder. Child screaming. The pain very gradually subsided and on 24th October the right arm could be moved without pain. The child could not abduct the arm.

November 21st.—The boy cannot abduct his right upper limb. He has paralysis of muscles in the region of the right shoulder, which paralysis affects chiefly his deltoid.

A. D. D. B.

J. W. S., 29, Richmond Street, Batley. Age 16.

Patient appeared somewhat dull and lethargic on admission, T. 97.4. P. 100. R. 20.

C.S.F.—Clear, pressure normal, slight lymphocytosis.

He complained of inability to move his legs and of weakness in both arms and forearms.

Examination revealed an almost complete flaccid paralysis of both lower limbs involving the muscles above and below the knees, which were flabby and appeared wasted. Sluggish reaction of affected muscles to galvanism and almost complete absence of response to faradism.

In addition there was paresis of the muscles of both forearms. Slight power of movement was retained in the toes and at the ankle joints. Sensory changes absent. No loss of sphincteric control.

Though the lower limbs have wasted even in spite of constant use of the galvanic current and massage there is a considerable gain of voluntary control in the lower limbs, particularly the right. The grip is much stronger in the hands.

Not possible at present to assess the amount of permanent residual paralysis.

16.12.35.—General condition at present: Appears much brighter and happier, has a good appetite and is putting on weight.

J. J. O'R.

J. S., 1, Laurel Grove, Batley. Aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The girl was quite well until 12th November, 1935, on which day she vomited.

On the following day she appeared to have a "cold" and was "feverish and flushed."

On 14th November the girl appeared weak on her left leg. The leg "gave way" several times and the patient stumbled and fell.

On examination the child was definitely unsteady on her feet and the weakness was of the left lower limb. There was pain in the upper part of the thigh on movement of the affected limb.

On November 18th the knee-jerk of the left side was definitely seen to be less brisk than that of the right.

On November 27th the hip-joint was X-rayed and the radiologist reported that there was nothing abnormal in or around the joint.

On December 21st the patient was still unsteady when walking. The muscles of the left thigh felt to have a little less tone than those of the right and the circumference measured $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than that of the right.

In my opinion this is a very mild case of poliomyelitis.

The child is an only child who mixes very little with other children and no history of the child having been in contact with any infection was obtainable, but the mother was in the habit of taking the child with her when she went shopping.

A. D. D. B.

The Medical Officer of Health of the West Riding County Council—Dr. Potts—in a letter to me said: "I am keeping a close watch on the incidence of this disease in the County and I will be very much obliged if you would furnish me with some additional particulars of these cases." The above information was obtained and supplied in response to the request of Dr. Potts.

INFLUENZA called for no special comment, there being no epidemic of the disease.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES become known to the department principally through the agency of Teachers, Health Visitors, School Nurses, School Attendance Officers, Parents, etc. During 1935 Head Teachers notified 322 and the School Attendance Officers 43 cases,

The average weekly number of scholars excluded either as patients or contacts during the year for notifiable or non-notifiable diseases was:—

Diphtheria	15.2	Mumps	0.6
Scarlet Fever	5.1	Ac. Anterior Poliomyelitis	0.02
Measles	22.2	Impetigo	0.9
Whooping Cough	6.5	Scabies and Itch	0.2
Chickenpox	9.1	Verminous Conditions	2.9

There was a mild epidemic of Measles towards the year end. There were 536 cases which became known to the Public Health Department and the usual action taken. Measles serum for prophylaxis was not supplied. Only 2 deaths occurred. It is remarkable that this was the first epidemic of measles in Batley for ten years.

No locally contracted case of **ANTHRAX** or **RABIES** was notified during the year, but a case of Anthrax was notified, having been contracted in a Mill and removed to Batley Hospital.

3. (a) **CANCER DEATH RATE.**—Figures shewing the death rates in Batley from Cancer are given in a summary on page 64 of the Annual Report for 1933. The rate for the year 1935 for Batley is 1.9 per 1,000.

The Death Rate per 1,000 from Cancer for England and Wales for 1934 was 1.6. The 1935 figures are not yet available.

Cancer Research is continued locally at the Leeds University, in conjunction with the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

(b) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Sec. 66 Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes, the local facilities appearing to be sufficient.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1935.

Year	CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Death
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
1935	2	2	..	2	..	..	..

**(c) PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action was taken or called for during 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken or called for during 1935.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY, 1935.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
15	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	1
25	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
35	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
45	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
55	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
65 & upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	6	4	4	4	8	3	...	2

The relationship between notification of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease is shown in the following table, which covers the period between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1935 :—

Death before notification ... 109	Death 6 months after 17
Death 1 month, or under	Death 7 months after 17
after notification 162	Death 8 months after 8
Death 2 months after 51	Death 9 months after 6
Death 3 months after 29	Death 10 months after 4
Death 4 months after 19	Death 11 months after 9
Death 5 months after 17	Death 12 months and over ... 135

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths during 1935 was 2 to 13, or 15.4 per cent.

The Regulations respecting the notification of Tuberculosis are largely ignored, as is proved by an examination of the above table, which has appeared for a number of years in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health. There have been several communications from the Ministry of Health making enquiry as to the procedure when cases of Tuberculosis are not notified in accordance with the Regulations. The Public Health Committee gave instructions for certain replies to be furnished to the Ministry. The subject is very difficult.

The following extract is taken from the British Medical Journal of April 4th, 1936. It is inserted here because the situation in Batley is similar.

“An insurance committee has received from one of its sub-committees a lengthy report upon the desirability of the early notification of cases of tuberculosis. It appears that in this county area 11.6 per cent. of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are not at present notified before death, while 39.7 per cent. of non-pulmonary cases are similarly not notified. The percentage for all forms of tuberculosis is 15. The report points out that all forms of tuberculosis have been compulsorily notifiable since 1912, and that it is rather disturbing to find, over twenty years later, that cases still go unnotified and evade the supervision of the local Public Health Department. Possible reasons for this might be found in the fact that a doctor is not compelled to notify a case of tuberculosis if he has reason to believe that it has already been notified, and thus he may be deceived and misled by the wilful misstatement of a patient who does not wish to be visited and advised by the public tuberculosis dispensary. Another reason might be that tuberculous patients in some cases fear being told that they are suffering from that disease, and therefore refrain from placing themselves under the care of a doctor until this condition is so far advanced as to render medical treatment of but little effect. The committee decided to issue a letter to each doctor on the medical list drawing attention to the proportion of deaths from tuberculosis which are either not notified or are notified only at death, and reminding doctors of their obligations under the Terms of Service as regards the notification of patients found to be suffering from the disease. The medical officers of health are being informed of the action taken by the committee with a view possibly to reminding non-insurance doctors of the desirability of early notification.”

Housing conditions of patients notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the 17 years 1919 to 1935 were as follows:—

Years	Notifica- tions		Type of House		Occupants,									Houses with more than one Patient Notified	Living Rooms.						Bedrooms.				Sleeping Accommodation for Patients.			
	M.	F.	B. to B.	Single Through	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		1	2	3	4	5 and over	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room.	Shared Room.	Separate Bed	Shared Bed	
1919 to 1935 (inclusive)	374	301	314	165	180	367	144	127	125	74	50	26	43	82	61	209	195	108	57	29	231	308	104	15	154	509	318	345
Year 1935	6	4	4	2	4	1	3	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	4	4	2	—	—	—	1	5	4	—	1	9	3	7

